PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 37 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragran of its own accord. Price per tin containing 30 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

MICROSCOPES

with 1/12th oil-immersion for Bacteriologists and Surgeons.

Thermometers, Hydrometers Twaddles Hydrometers, and several other Scientific Apparatus just received.

Apply early to:—

S. V. SOVANI, B. Sc.,

Dealer in Science Apparatus

Ambewadi Girgaum BOMBAY 4.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
17th	Feb.	KHYBER		9,014
24th	,,	MACEDONIA†		11,089
3rd	March	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA		8,098
17th	,,	CHINA		7,958
24th	,,	MOREA*		10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA		10,908
7th	April	MALWA		10,941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND†		11,480
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†		16,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA		7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY		7,292
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†		15,800
26th	,,	CHINA		7,958

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.		Tons.
1923.				
24th	February	MANTOLA*		7,261
10th	March	PENTH		5,000
16th	,,	DWARKA		8,141
30th	,,	MATIANA		8,900
13th	April	MULBERA		9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA		8,963
11th	May	DUMANA		8,600
25th	,,	MERKARA		9,188

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
26th	February	SOUDAN	
5th	March	SICILIA	
28th	April	SOUDAN	
31st	May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
1923.				
9th	March	MOLDAVIA		
6th	April	NALDERA		Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers.		Destination.
12th	Feb.	VARA		Karachi 9-30 A.M.
15th	,,	BANDRA		Basra via K'wa and Karachi.
16th	,,	VARSOVA		Busravia Karachi
17th	,,	LINGA		Karachi via K'war
21st	,,	KAROA		East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February.
s. s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	25th February.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Kobun Maru		4460	7th Mar	17th Mar
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6088	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4862. Telegrams "YUSEN."

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE

S. S. "ORURO"

will sail on or about the 13th instant, with Passengers and Cargo for Persian Gulf Forts, will also take Transhipment Cargo for Baghdad via Basra.

Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and Deck Class Passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, please apply to:—

DADA MIA KHANDWANI,
389, Memonwada Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.
(Tele. No. 2296.)

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK.
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para. Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo, Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaracs, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Funchal (Madeira) Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores.)

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda. Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mozombique Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau,
TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. DE SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks,
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
39, College Street, CALCUTTA

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1922:—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 4,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayanguge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Burra Bazar)	Negapatum
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocconada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajamandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Darjeeling	Sargodha
Delhi	Secunderabad
Dhulia	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Erode	Sholapur
Guntur	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Sukkur
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	25,80,130
Reserved	Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Disste Montgomery)
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra		
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES.
Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:— Darukhana, Mazagaon.
Telephone 2457.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
— Chaubal's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY. —

INSURANCE

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD
Head Office, 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted.—Applications from experienced and reliable partits for General Agencies throughout India.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's { Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1-2 Small As. 12
Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As. 12
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As. 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and as.1-12.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr, Batliwala Worli, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified CINEMA CAMERAMAN for a film producing Company in Calcutta. Apply with testimonials and stating salary expected. Box No. 9017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6412

WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking employments to apply for terms enclosing one anna stamp to KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri, Delhi.
A R6441

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS, LEDGER-CLERKS and SALESMEN for a Commercial Firm. Apply Box No. 9025 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R6442

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER with teacher's certificate. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN Jubilee Institution Umreth.
A. R.6288.

WANTED—Parsi or a Guj.-Hindu UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS.
A R6434

WANTED.—Smart young men out of employment to seize this rare chance, write immediately with four annas stamps, to V. D. BUPAT, Bombay No. 4, Kandewady.
A R6416

WANTED.—MECHANICAL ENGINEER with long experience and capable of supervising to erection of machinery, boiler and Electrical installation of a small factory by contract in spare hours. Apply to Box No. 9023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6439

WANTED—A MANAGING ENGINEER for the Bhavnagar Electric Supply Co. Ltd., to take charge of the Power House (semi diesel oil engines coupled to A. C. 3300 volt alternator) distribution mains and the office. Apply stating experience and salary required to Messrs. METROPOLITAN VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO. LTD., Post Box No. 323, Bombay.
I 15648

WANTED.—A SECRETARY, AN ASSISTANT MANAGER, BILL COLLECTORS, CASHIERS, STORE KEEPERS, CLERKS, SALESMEN and sparetime workers. Please apply personally or in writing (enclosing 1 anna stamp) to THE INLAND AND FOREIGN SERVICE SECURING BUREAU, Lohar Street, Sayana Building, Bombay.
A R6431

SALARY Rs. 160-230 p. m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ASSISTANT with varied commercial experience qualified in Accounts, Shorthand, etc., seeks SITUATION. Good organizer and pushing Salesman. Has been in sole charge of a first class British Life office. Please write Box No. 9011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6384

DOCTOR.—UNIVERSITY qualified going to London next month would act as Medical Officer in charge of steamer or Companion to invalid or gentlemen. Moderate Renumeration. Apply Box No 9020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6428

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Well ventilated new family blocks and rooms at cheap rent. Apply owner SHRINIVAS BANGALOW Matunga, (G. I. P.)
C R6403

TO LET.—Open land 20 ft. by 40 ft. in Tarwadi Lane, near Sonapoor. Low Rent. Apply Dr. MADAN, Kandewadi Corner, Girgaon.
C R6427

FIRM having commodious offices in Apollo Street willing sub-let portion for about a year. Apply Box No. 9022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6439

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at 146 & 152, Mint Road, (Patel Building) at Rs. 60 p. m. Apply The MANAGER, Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, 170—176, Kambekar Street, Post No. 3.
C R6440

LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri, Gindoli Road, ten minutes walk from Station, large garden with good well water. Apply Telephone 3836.
C R6318

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15589

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Hornjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825
4

WANTED.—One OIL ENGINE, new or second hand 45. B. H. P. and Vertical Boiler 3. N. H. P.—120 lbs. pressure. VALABHDAS RUNCHORDAS, 70 Apollo Street.
K R6438

MACHINERY.—GRINDING MILLS, RICE MACHINERY of every description. World-renowned German makes. We carry a large stock. For further particulars, please write to THAKAR AND OPADEY Cowasji Patel St. (Next to Hongkong Bank), Fort, P. O. Box 472, Bombay.
K Y 15673

FOR SALE and IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—Secondhand Brooks and Doxey's Scultchers, Drawing Frames, Hoppers and Howard and Bullough's Slubbing and Drawing Frames, all guaranteed. Complete in working order. Apply Mr. E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
K R6376

QUARRY AND MARBLE WORKING MACHINERY FOR SALE as erected at Makrana; Rajputana, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway:—Enquiries invited for one or more items: 2. STEAM DERRICK CRANES, all steel construction jibs 60' long capacity 15 tons; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel 5.6' guage to lift 8 tons 30 ft. jib.; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel metre guage to lift 6 tons; 5. OVERHEAD HAND TRAVELLING CRANE, 30 feet span capacity 2 ton; 6. OPENSIDE CARBORUNDUM MACHINES for moulding and sawing marble and stone; 4. LATHES for turning Granite marble and stone columns disc cutters automatic slidihg gear; 2. POLISHING LATHES; 3. RUBBING TABLES, 8.0 diam.; 2. RIPSAWS 10.0 by 2.6; 1. PLANING MACHINE, 11.0 by 3.6 by 3.6; 1. AIR COMPRESSOR BELT DRIVEN (INGERSOLL-RAND). 8" by 9" by 300 revs. pressure; 1. "RUSTON" HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER SUCTION GAS ENGINE and PRODUCER PLANT 120 B.H.P.; 1. "RUSTON" 16 N.H.P. SEMI PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; 6. SETS OF WIRESAWS; 1. CIRCULAR SAW BENCH. 30"; 1. LATHE, S. S. & S. 6"; 8. BELT driven and pulsometer PUMPS Rails, tip trucks and crane skips; SHAFTING pulleys and belts; Wire rope and chain slings; Quantity of used W. I. Tube; Quarry tools drills and picks; Blacksmiths and pitters tools; Roofs of buildings; steel trusses and purlins covered Corrugated iron.

1. 430' longs 35.0 wide; 1. 100 by 26.0; 1. 60 by 16.0 1. 234' by 24'-4"; The latter built on iron stanchions, back and ends closed in with corrugated iron, Joists old rails and scrap, Sundry stores. For particulars and prices apply to MARTIN & CO., 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
K C15677

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CONTINENTAL, the best GERMAN TENNIS BALLS, Fresh Stock, Price Rs. 15 per dozen, Please apply SANGHANI AND CO., 79, Medows Street, Bombay.
N R6436

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EARN RS. 500 MONTHLY—Famous book by American experts teaches 129 Profitable sparetime Employments; 41 Money Making Schemes (small capitalists); 200 Priceless Trade Secrets; 150 Patent Medicine formulas. Only Rs. 2-8 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials. C. and M. DAWSON, Dept. Palamcottah, S. India.
L R6413

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READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag District, South India.
R6141

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SPORTS.

Racing Expert

in his Selections for the THIRD DAY of the Big Meeting, included—

Whispering, Vale of York, Joy Girl, Cintra, Voltage, The Minx, Murmansk, Flaming Orb, Silver Image, Quarryman, Baktavar and Hatchel.

TUESDAY being a holiday, spend it at the Races after consulting him.

Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

HOW TO FIND OUT WINNERS in Races. Buy from A. M. MULLA & Co., opposite Goculdas Hospital.
S R15658

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£2 TO £30 MONTHLY—With two pounds you can make big income. We tell you what to do and how to do it. Wake up and start now. It is a quick certain way to earn money. Enclose 2 annas stamps. MARSHAL & Co., Sialkot City.
T. R.6276.

OFFERS INVITED for sale of Variety s 15, 18 and 25 H. P. 400 volt A. C. slip ring motors. 969 R. P. M. complete with pulley,, starter, overload and no volt release. Apply Box No. 9006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6366

FOR SALE—(1) 18" best nickel railway time keeper POCKET WATCHES. Price Rs. 36/- per dozen. (2) 14 carat GOLD WRIST WATCHES with luminous hands and dial, best lever jewelled movement. Price Rs. 42/8/0 each. Apply Box No. 9005 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
T R6365

FOR SALE.—27 lakh pounds of good steam pressed hay of 1922 at Rs. 6/8 per thousand pounds, and 30 lakh pounds of current pressing at Rs. 8/8 per thousand pounds, delivered F. O. R. Amargarh (B. B. and C. I. Ry.), 377 miles from Bombay. For further particulars apply to:—C. ALBERTS, Divisional Forest Officer, Mhow, C. I.
Hemgin, dated 20/1/23.
T R6406

"DLAFENO"—(Re. 1.) A well tried and extensively used remedy for Plague and Fevers. Saves 99 per cent cases. Special discount upto 50 per cent according to quantities to Congress, Khilafat and other Committees, Municipalities, Hospitals, Charities etc., in Plague infected localities. For particulars and free samples write to The Bombay Chemical Agency, Bombay No. 4.
T R6408

THE PIONEER OF STEEL EQUIPMENT for Offices, Oliver Typewriters, Burroughs Adding Machines, Steel Shelvings, Steel Furniture, Loose Leaf Ledgers, Card Indexes, Printing and Binding Departments, Adding Machine and Typewriter repairing departments. Prices moderate. EXPERT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT, Messrs. W. H. THORNS & COMPANY, 60-62, Forbes Street.
T 15649

(1) 12 16 and 20 bore Eley's English Loaded Diamond Smokeless CARTRIDGES. Rs. 14 per 100, minimum 500; (2) Bayard's Hammerless EJECTOR SHOT GUN, Rs. 300; (3) B.S.A. STANDARD SHOT GUN, Rs. 225; (4) B.S.A. EJECTOR SHOT GUN, Rs. 300; (5) Webley's Proprietory EJECTOR SHOT GUN, 32in. barrel well engraved, Rs. 450; (6) Ditto. Ditto. NON-EJECTOR, Rs. 375; (7) English United Arms Company's SHOT GUN BACK ACTION, Rs. 120; (8) Steven's Single Barrel EJECTOR SHOT GUN, Rs. 65; (9) English Double Barrel MUZZLE LOADING GUN, Rs. 100; (10) Belgium Double Barrel MUZZLE LOADING GUN, Rs. 90; (11) Browning's Automatic SHOT GUN, Rs. 175; (12) Belgium Double Barrel Cross Bolt SHOT GUN, tested for smokeless powder, Rs. 110. Apply with license to SULEMAN OMER & CO., Elphinstone Street, KARACHI.
T R6207

PROFESSION

NATURAL CURE

Speedy Safe and Sure.

PATIENTS tired of medicine invited to try once DRUGLESS DISPENSARY, Carnac Road, Dhobitalao, Bombay.
R6364

WHITE LEPROSY.

SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY.

WHITE SPOTS are changed at once on applying 3 times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3-8, big Rs. 6.

FACE POWDER.—It removes blotches pimples, black spots etc., from the face and imports fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIR'S GIFTS.—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of small-pox. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE No. 6. Darbhanga. (Bihar).
R6324

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Mill in Central India. Applicants having practical experience of Mill erections need only apply with copies of their testimonials and stating minmum salary expected.
Apply Box No. 9002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6353

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

KANERI CAVES, BORIVLI.

VISITORS to the Kaneri Caves are warned that the whole of my jungle of Magathana (which includes the Kaneri Caves) is CLOSED on SUNDAY 18th February, 1923 and no one will be allowed to enter the said Jungle on that day.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Proprietor Magathana and Kaneri Caves, BORIVLI.
Dated the 6th Februaary, 1923.
CR6369

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 13th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th February, 1923.
C15635

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs WILLIAM JACKS & CO., beg to announce that owing to expansion of business they are having to leave their present premises at 5, Murzban Road, and from the 1st March have taken two floors in John Fowler's Building, Goa Street, Off Nicol Road Ballard Estate.
C.15614.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD. BOMBAY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the seventeenth day of February, 1923, at 4 p.m., at 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the following purposes:—

(1) To pass the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the period ending the 31st day of December, 1922.
(2) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. S. V. Dandekar, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; and
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th day of February, 1923, both days inclusive.

S. V. DANDEKAR,
Chairman.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1923.
C15648

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888

(As modified up to the 31st December, 1919.)

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 31st December, 1919, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the Fifteenth day of March, 1923, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines, in substitution for the existing regular lines of these public streets known as Ridge Road and Harkness Road at their junction.

A plan of these streets showing the existing regular lines of the streets and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this third day of February, 1923.
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the City of Bombay.
C15676

THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1923, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December, 31st, 1922.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. V. A. Grantham who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 20th to March 7th, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1923.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, or Madras, on and after March 12th to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th February, 1923, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
C15679

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for additions and alterations to the building of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., in Tamarind Lane, Fort. For plans and particulars apply to, during office hours,

TAMBE & VAIDYA,
Architects etc.
3rd Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
TA R6390

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having lands in Kurla, Mohili, Asalpe, Marol, Parjapur, Koli-Kallana and Shahar, are hereby requested to pay the assessment for the same at the office of the undersigned at Kurla, or in the office of the village where the land is situated by the end of February, 1923.

J. H. KATRAK,
Manager, Kurla Estate.
Kurla Estate Office,
Kurla, 7th February, 1923.
C15661

NOTICE.

SENTINEL STEAM WAGON CO., LTD.

Messrs. WILLIAM JACKS & CO., have pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR INDIA for the above Company's Steam Wagons, Trailers, etc. and have three European Experts from the Manufacturers attached to their Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras. Stocks of Wagons, Trailers and spare parts will be kept at all the above centres.
C.15615.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of (1) Allimahomed Haji Adam Abdulla, (2) Noormahomed Haji Adam Abdulla, (3) Ebrahim Haji Adam Abdulla, (4) Halimabai Haji Adam Abdulla and (5) Mariamba Haji Adam Abdulla, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, and minors under the age of 18 years, residing at Jakeria Masjid, outside the Fort of Bombay,

and

In the matter of a Suit No. 5512 of 1922, wherein (1) William Erskine Mawhood, (2) Walter Lomax and (3) Charles Edmund Hitchings, carrying on business at 21, Lime Street, London, in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Gibbon and Co., by their duly constituted attorney, Ardeshir Dinshaw Mavji, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort, are plaintiffs, and Bai Rabiabai, widow of Haji Adam Abdulla, and the abovenamed five minors and Joosub Abdul Rehman are defendants.

(1) WILLIAM ERSKINE MAWHOOD, (2) WALTER LOMAX and (3) CHARLES EDMUND HITCHINGS, by their duly constituted attorney, Ardeshir Dinshaw Mavji, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

To,

Allimahomed Haji Adam Abdulla, Noormahomed Haji Adam Abdulla, Ebrahim Haji Adam Abdulla, Halimabai Haji Adam Abdulla and Mariambai Haji Adam Abdulla, minors abovenamed, and Bai Rabiabai, widow of Haji Adam Abdulla, mother and natural guardian of the minors.

NOTICE TO MINORS AND NEXT FRIENDS OF MINORS.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have Bai Rabiabai, widow of Haji Adam Abdulla, or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor defendants and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 15th day of February, 1923, proceed to appoint the said Bai Rabiabai, widow of Haji Adam Abdulla, or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
C15680

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai JAVERBAI, widow of Dayal Khimji, deceased, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, who temporarily resided at Jatipura, Jilla Mattura, Post Goverdhan, at the time of her death. Deceased

VALLABHDAS KARSONDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Surviving Executor according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the said Bai Javerbai, widow of Dayal Khimji deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 29th day of January, 1923.
C15641

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 1823 of 1921.)

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOO—WALLA and others. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIM KHAN .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1921 the following immoveable property known as "Ebrahim Khan's Hotel" will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, 1923 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises known as Albert Victor Hotel with their appurtenances, situate at Matheran in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Colaba, containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty two Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 54A in a certain map of Plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1922.

R. B. PATEL.
Acting Commissioner.
15453.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHAI, Mr. KARIMBHAI ADAMJI PEERBHAI, Mr. EBRAHIM ADAMJI PEERBHAI and Mr. ALLIBHAI ADAMJI PEERBHAI have contracted to sell to one of our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale by the vendors to our client are required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement four thousand two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31 and 140, New Nos. 16370 and 1149, Old Survey No. 31 and 5/29, New Survey No. 1 and 2/7211, together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon and bounded on the East partly by a private road of the said bungalow, partly by the property of the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon, on the West by the said private road and on the North by the property of the said Mr. E. D. Sassoon and on the South by the property of Mr. Muncherji Framji Cama, and situate on the East side of a private road at Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Ward No. 3250, Street No. 3, Mount Pleasant Road.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1923.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15678

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VENKANNA ELAPPA BALARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Surviving Executor and Trustee of the Will of the late Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram, has contracted to sell to our client Mr. Merwan Mundegar Aga, also of Bombay, Parsi Irani Inhabitant, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure but redeemed together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate near the Byculla Tank, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the North-East side of Haines or New Foras Road, containing by admeasurement (1,552) one thousand five hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 262, New No. 13823, New Survey No. 3416, 3417 and 3475, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the De Lisle Road or New Foras Road, on or towards the West by the Haines Road, on or towards the North by the vacant ground of Domingo Ferreira De Mello and on or towards the South by the Haines Road aforesaid, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7042 (1) and Street Nos. 55-57 and were formerly in the occupation of one Pragji Dayabhai and were then in the occupation of tenants of the said Elappa Balaram.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1923.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15669

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilisers Incubators, gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4883

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.

Auction Sale of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Medical and Surgical Stores, such as surgical instruments (Forceps, Scissors, Knives, Lancets, Needles, etc.), Drugs and Chemicals, Tablets, (Medicinal, Hypodermic, Opthalmic) Field Equipment, Dressings, Veterinary Stores, Veterinary companions: Officers Chests, Tooth Rasps, Air cushions, splints, Kettles of sterilisers, Hypodermic syringes, Corkscrews, Tin cutters, Wire cutters, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Surplus Stores Depot, Colaba (Barrack Master's yard) opposite old Colaba Railway Station, the above mentioned goods.

Many attractive and useful lots will be put up to suit both large and small buyers. Medical practitioners and Merchants will find lots to suit their wants.

Single items as well as large quantities will be put up for sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the auction sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Portable Steam Engines; Steam Crane; Drop Forged Spanners; Gas Meters; Rotary Converters; New Armatures for Dynamos; Twist Drills; Ballast Screens; Drilling Machines; Metal Alloy; Air Receivers; Wagons; Steam Winding Engine; Steam Boilers; Portable Bailing Presses; Spades and Shovels; Grabs; Marshall Steam Tractors; Steel Frame work for Shed; Steel Tyres; Bulb Angles; Miscellaneous tools, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cen. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PRESS FACTORY AT KHAMGAON JILLA, BERAR, C. P.

Under instructions from The New Prince of Wales Press Co., Ld., Messrs. Menesse & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, sell by public auction at their rooms at 4 p.m. (S. T.), all buildings including Press Engine and Boiler Houses, Blacksmith's shop, two store rooms, opener engine room, Staff quarters, bungalow with out-houses, tanks, etc. Machinery such as one full press by Hodgarts and Fullerton, Lancashire boiler by T. Hill and Sons, 24 by 6½ by 110 lbs., 1899, N.H.P. 29, Donkey engine by J. Cameron 5 by 10, Single Cylinder Engine by Pollack Macnab and Hinghate 15 by 30, Tank for Exhaust (W. Tanks joined), Set of 8 horizontal pumps with a W. L. Tank, Opener Engine, double beater opener.

The above property is situated on leasehold land containing by admeasurement acres four or thereabouts, the lease thereof becoming perpetual in 1924.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting indentors:—

On account and at the risk of Goolamali Hussanjee.
ex s. s. "CITY OF PEKIN".
2 Cases Elastic Canvas.
ex s. s. "CLAN KAOMASTER."
1 Case 10 pc. Woollen Venetian.
1 Case superior Woollen suiting.
1 Case Interlining cloth.

On account and at the risk of Mahomed Hassum & Co.
4 Cases Holland Duck.
1 Case Bell Brothers Cotton Duck.

On account and at the risk of Haji Abdulla Haji Cassum.
ex s. s. "FRANKDALE".
1 Case Black Venetian.
ex s. s. "CITY OF KARACHI."
1 Case Coarse Lining.
ex s. s. "CITY OF PAKIN."
2 Cases Cotton suiting.

By order of the Bank concerned.
1 Case superior White Lanen.
1 Case superior White Cambric.
2 Cases Coloured White Cord.
4 Cases Muslin Brown Leather cloth 45. in.
7 Cases Electric Motors & Staters containing:—
1 Electric Motor 35 H. P. 440 Volts.
2 Electric Motors each 5 H. P. 420 Volts.
16 Starters.
6 Cases Galvanized Tube Fittings:—
Consisting of Bands. Tees, Square elbows and sockets.
1 Case Brass bolts sizes 4" to 10", Flush Rings. Handles Drawer pulls, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following:—

On account and at the risk of the Hyderabad Stores:
1 Case Bill books and covers.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vullabhdas Bhogabhai & Messrs. Fernandes Suarastri & Co.
2 Cases Icilma Face Cream & Powder.

By order of the concerned.
6 Cases German Toys.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S 3 VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGES AND 4 HORSES.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Kaikhushroo Hormusji Ghadialli and with the concurrence of the Mortagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street Fort, the Following:—

3 Vis-a-vis carriages.
4 horses.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as very old brassware, chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, black smiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Dr. Karani's Dental Rooms, the following:—

Very old brassware, Chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, blacksmiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Army.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN TWO LEASES AND THE PROPERTY AT SANKLI STREET.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Bomanji H. Generalna Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the abovenamed deceased's right, title and interest in two leases in respect of the pieces of land and the property at Sankli Street.

DESCRIPTION OF LEASES.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty or Foras land or ground on the Northern side of Sanklia Task New Road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 964 square yards or thereabouts of a moiety of the passage or road nine feet in breadth on the Eastern side of the said land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land under Old No. 102 New No. 13607 Old Survey No. 282 and New Survey No. 1/3542 and bounded on or towards the East by the said passage on or towards the West by the property to Borah Jiwaji Jafferji and others on or towards the North by another property of Thacker Morarji Gopalji and on or towards the South by the said Sanklia Tank New Road with all its rights, easements and appurtenances demised in perpetuity by the said Thacker Morarji Gopalji unto Samuel Esaji at the yearly rent of Rs. 255 and subject to the covenants and conditions contained therein.

LOT NO. 2.—all that piece or parcel of Salt Batty or Foras land or ground on the Northern side of Sanklia Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 954 square yards or thereabouts, nine feet in breadth on the Eastern side of the said land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 102 New No. 13607 Old Survey No. 282 and New Survey No. 1/3542 and bounded on or towards the East by the vacant land on or towards the West by the property belonging to Borah Jivaji Jafferji and others on or towards the North by other land of the said Thacker Morarji Gopalji and on or towards the South the other portion of the said land belonging to the lessor and leased to the lessees, with all its rights, easements and appurtenances demised in perpetuity by the said Thacker Morarji Gopalji unto the said Samuel Essaji his heirs. Executors and administrators and assignees at the yearly rent of Rs. 255 subjec to the covenants and conditions contained therein.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT. NO. 3—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement and building standing thereon situate at Sanklia Tank New Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 301 square yards or thereabouts inclusive of a moiety nine feet in breadth of a passage or road situate on the East side by the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the adjoining land under Old No. 102 New No. 13607 Old Survey No. 282 and New Survey No. 1/3542 and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 3971 (1) Street No. 158 Sankli Street as bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Agri Krishnaji Nagirji and others on or towards the South by the land of the said Bomanji Hormasji Generalna now leased to Santaram Wishwanath and Ranchordas Anandji on or towards the East by the feet wide passage and on or towards the West by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1923.

MEHTA & CO
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.

Consisting of sawn timber and also bullis lying at Telegraph Plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at the Cotton Depot, Mazagaon, Sewree Reclamation (opposite "D" Shed, Grain Depot).

Under instructions of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores and pursuant to an order of the High Court, dated the 1st of February, 1923, Messrs. MEHTA & CO will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovementioned Cotton Depot the abovementioned timber and bullis.

The conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Mr. Khodadad Gustad Kermani, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Syed Dawood Syed Mohomed Magribi, pursuant to the Decretal Order dated 13th September, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Apollo Street, the following:—

One very valuable large Diamond Necklace consisting of 303 diamonds, 33 diamonds weighing about 71 27/64 carrats and 270 diamonds weighing about 8 10/64 carrats, made in Paris.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Apollo Furnishing Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway next to Apollo Furnishing Co., one large lot of rich and best make plated ware, such as, large and small cruets with 4 and 6 bottles, table dessert, and tea spoons and forks, large and small entree dishes soup tureens, trefoil dishes, butter pots, jam pots, sweet stands, fruit stands, epergnes fish eaters, ice pails with tongs muffniers, saltcellars, hot water curry dishes Luncheon dishes, egg frames, dinner gongs, tantalus liquor frames, a large lot of spoons, pickle frames, salad bowls, large and small tea sets etc., etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1923 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at APOLLO BUNDER, WELLINGTON HOUSE, ORMISTON ROAD, OPPOSITE THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockery ware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments electric table and hall lamps and fans, cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, miror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat stands, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, Ice box, etc., etc.

The property of A. H. Cadwallader, Esq., of G. I. P. Rly. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th February, 1923.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of different parties concerned household furniture and by order of some offices concerned Iron safes, and pledge ornaments as follows:—

Dining table, chairs, side board, cabinet drawing armsets of sofas and chairs, teapoys wall clocks, sofas, chest of drawers, meat safes, almirahs, writing tables, phonographs, Jardinas, cots, marble table, show case, electric Joomars, benches, babagharry, etc., etc.

Iron safes, for Banders, and offices, Davison, Godfrey, George, sizes 24 by 26 by 28 by 30 by 32 by 34 by 36 by 40 and 48 inches.

By order of Bhicaji Morarji and Co. and on account and risk of Ranchigar Gopalrao Krushaji:—
1 Diamond packet.
2 Pairs pearl Nudas.
1 Pearl mesh.
1 Amerald ring.
1 single diamond ring.

On account and risk of Pandurang Dhatji.
2 Silver Todas.
2 Gold Todas.
2 Gold Watches.

On account and risk of Narandas Hirji Maruj.
1 Diamond and emerald necklace.
1 Diamond and emerald ring.
1 Emerald ring 10 Ratti.
1 Single diamond ring.
1 Pearl necklace.

By order of one Office concerned:—Rolled gold, jewellery K. J. Maker, such as Locket, Chain, Cicar cases. etc.

12 Remington, Oliver and Empire Typewriter.
3 Roneo Duplicaters.

By order of the concerned.
1 Rubber Tyred Victoria and 1 Arab Horse.
1—4 seater Ford Motor car.

Property on view. Catalogues published.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, SWEET TONE COTTAGE PIANO BY ALLISON PLATEDWARE GLASSWARE, CARPETS, ICE BOX etc.

On Tuesday, the 13th February 1923 in Taher Mansions opp. Sir. P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture comprising of dining table sideboard dinner waggon dumbwaiters, tea tables, handsome silver show and cabinet, sweet-tone cottage piano, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, palmstands, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield chairs tea tables, low armchairs, ladies fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs cloth and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, revolving bookstands and revolving chairs, ice box, etc., etc.

The property of a European Civil Engineer and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES GREY LONGCLOTH OF EDWARD SASSOON MILL.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Sheth Gokaldas Damodar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Mathradas Dwarkadas, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mulji Jaitha Market, near the gate of Dharamdaj Gulley:—

Bales.	No.	Prices	Inc.	yds.	lbs.	Oz.
16	M311	50	33	37½	6	3
25	M411	50	35	37½	6	9
25	M511	50	37	37½	6	11
20	M611	50	39	37½	7	5
14	M711	50	41	37½	7	11

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"LOVE WATCHES"
featuring
CORINNE GRIFFITH.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO- NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd. presents
THE COMPTON COUTT'S COMEDY CO.
IN
"BLUE BEARD'S 8th Wife."
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——4TH WEEK
Present
Pathe super Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(10 and 12 episodes in 6 Reels)

PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT
Follow the exploits of Elinor Field and Freeman Van Dyke in "THE JUNGLE GODDESS"—the most sensational serial ever filmed. See the hundreds of wild animals; the scores of hair-breadth escapes; the thrills in each of 15 episodes which will literally lift you out of your seat.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Tuesday 13th February 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
SWAYAMVAR.
Wednesday 14th Feb. 1923 (8-30 p.m. Night)
MUKANAYAT.
aturday 17th Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
EAKACHPYALA.
Sunday 18th Feb. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon)
DRAUPADI.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
A TOM TERRIS VITAGRAPH PRODUCTION
"TRUMPET ISLAND"
(7 Reels)
A strange story developing terrific situations, told in a graphic fashion, with all the strength of a modern Drama of the most forceful type and all the charm of an old fashioned fairy tale
The International screen magazine in the Programme.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd., General Manager, JAMES McGRATH
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE SIN OF MARTHA QUEED"

WHAT WAS HER SIN?	WHAT WAS HIS SIN?	WAS THERE A SIN?
That she loved and had a Suspicious father.	That he judged his daughter and his wife.	See this Drama for the answer.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN FILM CO,'S
MASTERPIECE
GANESH JANMA
(6 Reels)
AND COMIC.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
MAHA NANDA
A Social photoplay
produced by
Hindoostan Film Co.
Under the
SUPERVISION OF MR. PHALKE
the famous artist of Krishna Janma.
SEE how the evolution of a concubine progresses.
A MAGNIFICENT, FLAWLESS PICTURE.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road Byculla
presents
THE SUPER-SERIAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA GERBER. A serial of Suspense and Thrills with a story the public craves for.
FIRST THREE EPISODES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
MARKANDEYA AVATAR
Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 4 Shows:—9 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0, p. m
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p. m.
Special shows for Mahashivratri holiday 9 & 10-15 a.m. 12-0, 1-45, & 3-30 p.m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE BIGGEST THRILL OF YOUR LIFE
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
IT IS A SERIAL OF BREATHLESS INTEREST. THE ENTIRE GAMUT OF HUMAN EMOTIONS IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS OF THRILLS.
Directed by the Greatest Serial Hero of the Age
FRANCIS FORD
with
ELLA HALL
As PRINCESS CECILIA—Girl of a 1,000 Charms.
YOU MUST SEE
"THE GREAT REWARD"
Dwarfs all other Serials.
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
AND BY SPECIAL REQUEST
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN HIS LATEST COMEDY
"THE IDLE CLASS."

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
Will Stage at the
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE
on
TUESDAY the 13th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SHARDA.
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	1000
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York Tone :—Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to foreign selling.

Mid. Americans Spot	Limited request.	15.84
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·65
New York, 11 a.m.	March	27.51
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	27·80
	July	27·25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	27.74
	July	27.19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb, 9,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Feb	—
Mar.	15.14—
April	—
May	15·16—17
June	—
July	14·85—17
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	13.61—16
Nov.	—
Dec.	13.19—23
Jan.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

Months	To-day's Prices.
February	15,22—25
March	15,16—25
April	15,09—24
May	15.03—24
June	14.89—24
July	14.78—24
Aug.	14.50—23
Sept.	14.03—14
Oct.	13.66—11
Nov.	13.49—10
Dec.	13.33— 9
Jan.	13.23— 6

Tone :—Barely Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" " to Continent		3,000
Futures at New York	March	27.82+12
" " "	May	28·14+12
" " "	July	27·53+18
" " "	Oct.	25.29+31
Spot Cotton at New York		27,90+05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.50—
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	28.15—29
" " "	May	27.90+40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 7/8
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 9.

Futures at New York	Mar.	27.82+12
	May	28.14+12
	July	27.53+18
	Oct.	25.29+31

Liverpool, Feb. 9,

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.16—25
	May	15.03—24
	July	14.78—24
	Oct.	13.66—11

London, Feb. 9.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/8 Quiet,
Bar Gold £ 4-8-1 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/4 Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

Months	To-day's prices.
February	16·65—15
March	16·80—15
April	16·95—15
May	17.05—15
June	17·15—15
July	17.28—17
August	17.38—17
September	17,48—12
October	17·53—12
November	17·60—10
Dec.	17'60—
Jan.	17 70—

Manchester Market—Improved increased offers. Yarns irregular limited turnover.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 9.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·80
" "	Fully Good	9.20
" "	Fine	9.60
No. 1 Oomra	Good	10.95
" "	Fully Good	11.35
" "	Fine	11.75
M. G. Broach	Good	12.70
" "	Fully Good	13.10
" "	Fine	13.50
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.70
" "	Fully Good	9.10
" "	Fine	9.50

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 9.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	30 3/4
Closing tone of silver—India bought sold China sold quiet,	
" " 2 months hence	30 3/5
Discount Bank of England Rate	3
3 per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	2
" " 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Bullion	£ 1,277,378

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 5/8
Hongkong	128 1/2
National	45 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 5/8
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/8+1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/4 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	56 3/4
5 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France —

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb, 9th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Paid	4 4 9
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar, Buyers	4 4/6
Australian Feb.-Mar Sellers	49
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar. Sellers	28/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	47
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Buyers	46/6
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Ors.	—

Tone :—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, Nominal	£ 16 1/4
LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar, Sellers Harder	18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton Jan-Feb Paid fully maintained	—
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat	£ 21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar, Value	9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Feb.-Mar, Value Harder,	£ 17 1-8
LINSEED Plate Export	50,000

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16-18 C. & F, Calcutta Feb, Nominal	19 5/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar,	23/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar.	23/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar,	23/7 1/2

Tone :—Very firm—European demand
Cuban Sugar Feb.Mar. Value — 20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl,	£ 17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	£ 17 5/8

Tone :—Steady.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — £ 13/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 77 7/8
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	19 1/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 10.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 12 points in New York futures and a drop of 24 points in Liverpool. The American market declined early on considerable long liquidation, and Wall St. selling on disturbed political outlook. The valued improved later on general buying. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesngar's New York friends Messrs. A. Narden & Co., cable under date 9th instant at 5-10 p.m. as under :—

"Expect irregular market, good opportunity moderate turn either side."

The easier tendency in our market was due to lower advices from New York. Our opinion remains unchanged, and we see no reason to change the Bullish views hitherto held by us, and we think that the reaction should be taken advantage of in order to make purchases.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 527½ and an selling by Offices the prices eased to Rs. 526½. From this level the market improved to Rs. 530¼ on buying by Offices and Marwari jobbers, selling by Marwari Shroffs caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 523. To-day being Cutcha Candy settlement day the Marwari jobbers bought freely lifting the market to Rs. 534. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 535. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 535 and advanced to Re. 540 on bear covering and closed steady at Rs. 540.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 475 and advanced to Rs. 478½. Again going down to Rs. 476½ steadily went up till Rs. 483 in sympathy with the advance in Broach. Practically there was nothing doing in this contract. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 389 whilst May Rs. 396 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate demand for high-class quality from Exporters. Local spinners were buying sparingly, and about 6,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 10.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		540
F. G. Bengal	March		397
Fine Oomra	March		487
F G. Bengal	May		402

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool dated 8th Feb. "Considerable long liquidation early, market improved on buying of Manchester, some sold out bulls rebuying; market uncertain. New York, considerable long liquidation; Wall St. selling on unsettled political situation. Market nervous."

Dated 9th Feb. "New York market improved late on better foreign news."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSN.

Bombay Feb. 11th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3

Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—

Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 8
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 9 0
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0

Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202-8203 :—

Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 10 0

Longcloth X quality :—

Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Fazilbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0

Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :

Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6

Salita—

Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6

Grey Drill Century—

No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0

Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—

Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0

Dhooties :— 10 yards :—

Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0

Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—

Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 0

Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—

Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0

Bleached Check :—

Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0

Black Check 5 lbs :—

Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1923.

	Market Bases.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/16
Bank Demand	1-4 11/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 9/16
Fes Demand	500
American Dollars	315
Honkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	227
Japan	152 1/2
Singapore	173

Market Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th Feb, 1923

Cotton	14,548 Bales
Wheat	6,198 Ows
Linseed	3,577 "
Rapeseed	5,001 "
Gingellyseed	7,020 "
Poppyseed	351 "
Groundnuts	7,451 "
Castorseed	2,342 "
Rice	3,507 "
Myrabollams	2,330 "
Cottonseed	12,138 "
Mowraseed	369 "
Gram	1,517 "
Jawar	83 "
Masur	110 "
Barley	1,495 "
Bajra	4,908 "
Coal	2,426 Tons

2 Days Total

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 8 8
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	7 0 0	7 4 0
Barley	32 0 0	—
Castorseed	59 0 0	11 14 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 0 0	5 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 8 6	
Linseed May	12 15 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-10-0.
Bars Gold forward 24-8-0.
Bars Silver ready 78-15-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 78-13-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 77-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/32.
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/4 9/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/32.
Tone of Exchange :—Dull Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 494.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 534.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 524.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 152¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 146¾.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 227.
On Singajore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 315.
London Gold ready sh. 86-1.
London Silver ready d. 30-12.
London Silver forward d. 36-16.

Tone of Silver—Quiet India and China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.66-1/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 75.00.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.90.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 84.90.
Italian Exchange Liras 96.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 145000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1939 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.

Share market is closed to-day.

EXPORTS.

S S Khyber for London—17 cwts bristles, Coutts and Co; 20 bales cow hides, P E Boyce; 12 cases sandalwood oil, 199 cwts Indian coffee, Thos. Cook; 4000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Khyber for Dunkirk—880 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 1320 bales Indian cotton F F, F F Campbell.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—1006 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell; 1001 cwts myrabolams, B Damji; 100 bales F P Navsari cotton, Gell and Co; 6 bales goat hair, B Veerchand; 45 cwts wool raw, R Virchand; 285 cwts pressed cotton seed oil cakes, 1000 cwts expetre linseed oil cakes, 285 cwts steam pressed linseed cakes, 10 bales goat hair, M Somji.

S S Istria for Hull—395 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Willaston for Hull—4040 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—375 bales groundnut oil cakes, J Paramanand.

S S Teses for Middlesborough—1100 tons manganese ore, K Nixon.

S S Gutenfels for Hamburg—168 bales country cotton fly, K Thakker; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Gutenfels for Copenhagen—400 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Sirena for Trieste—100 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nensey; 1937 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, M Amersey.

S S Sirena for Venice—630 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 112 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Naples—3000 cwts Indian castor seed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts Indian castor seed, Gorio Ltd; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner.

S S Ischia for Genoa—2000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros; 4004 cwts rape seed, Gorio Ltd; 200 tons old iron, R Bossi; 1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 250 tons old iron scrap, K M Nathoo; 1000 cwts linseed bold, Strauss; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Chybassa for Shanghai—700 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw, M Amersey; 2000 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Luzon Maru for Osaka—500 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Luzon Maru for Kobe—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, N C Trading; 50 bales Indian cotton raw, Ali Bros; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Luzon Maru for Tientsin—300 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Janus for Shanghai—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe—154 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind from London, Agents M Mackenzie—25 cases blue, 29 cases cocoa, 15 cases quinine, 12 cases toilet soap, 73 cases confectionery, 78 cases castor oil, 15 cses olive oil, 25 cases barley, 20 cases syrup, 20 cases sauce, 18 cases Epsom salt, 17 cases oils, 8 cases pepper, 8 cases cheese, 10 cases invalid food, 125 cases jams, 30 cases 62 packages vinegar, 7 cases ivory, 28 cases toffee, 12 cases boot polish, 12 cases lime juice, 20 cses perfumed spirits, 10 cases essence of peppermint, 16 cases dry colour, 30 cases sherry, 35 cases beet, 15 cases liquor, 180 cases wine, 2988 cases brandy, 58 cases port wine, 2800 cases condensed milk, 350 casks cement, 195 bars gold, 1314 bars silver.

From Marseilles—20 cases glue, 16 cases silk cotton tissues, 350 cases vermouth, 400 cases flooring tiles, 54 bundles motor tyres.

From Port Said—116 bales eau de vie.

From Gibraltar—3 cases gold, 12 cases wine.

From Aden—17 bundles ivory, 20 cases whisky, 4 boxes 2 cases specie.

S S Oruro from Basrah, Agents D Mia Khandwani—13 bags soft sugar, 17738 baskets 40 bundles dates, 581 bags potatoes, 271 bags A kernel, 127 kapats 35 cases P shells, 127 bales cottons, 206 bundles gunny bags.

S S Havildar from Java, Agents T Morrison :—From Tegal—4281 bags sugar.

From Samarang—6971 bags sugar, 25 cases quinine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.919 inches.
Temperature of Air	72.5 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.5 "
Dew Point	61.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.694 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79.7 "
Minimum temperature of Air	68.2 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	N,EW,N W
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	119 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.		Feb.	h. m.	h. m.
F	16	11 51	27 0		16	m 5 57	17 11
		0 16	27 0			17 40	16 9
Sa	10	m 5 54	25 5		10	m 0 20	21 2
		19 48	26 1			12 42	19 9
S	11	m 7 21	26 0		11	m 2 0	21 1
		21 0	26 10			13 57	17 7
M	12	m 6 38	25 2		12	m 3 17	20 6
		21 56	27 8			14 58	17 3
Tu	13	m 9 39	24 8		13	m 4 9	19 9
		23 36	28 3			15 48	17 6
W	14	m 10 28	26 2		14	m 4 49	19 0
		—	—			16 28	16 9
Th	15	m 11 12	26 7		15	m 5 25	18 8
		23 52	28 9			17 7	16 4

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Feb. 10th.

Name	Paid up amount	Face-Div. Value paid	Last Div.	Quotations to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100 Feb-Aug.	9%	275/8
Alliance	100	100 Jan-Aug.	7%	120
Baroda	50	100 Jan-July	7%	75
Imperial	500	500 Jan-July	10%	130
" Contributary	122	"	10	322/8
India	50	100 Jan-July	7%	92
Central	25	50 Feb-Oct.	7%	35
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75 "	as. 8	14/8
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5 Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£ 5	£.10 "		76
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	$ 125 "	£ 5	£ 118 1/2
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12	1/2 " "	16%	£ 27 1/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500	Feb,-Oct.	11 1/2%	660xd	
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8 1/4%	110	
Central Provinces	100	100	"	8%	92	
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	4 1/2%	52/12	
Dond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65	
Khulna Bhagirhat	100	100	"	4%	100	
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	74	
Mandhra Bhoe	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	62xd	
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5 per cent,	58	
Sara Sirajgani	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	6½	
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	—	
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115	
Tapti Valley	509	500	Mar-Sept.	"	590	
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65	

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	1/8	25	
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4	
Central Mining	10	—	—	32 8%	23	
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20%	190	
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	20	185	
" Defd	40	40	"	184 10	900xd	
Sivrajpur	10	10	"	4-2-4	30	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance Alliance.	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2400
Cotton	100	100	"	40	230
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	47/8
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	60
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept-Dec,	100	880
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1365
Bradbury Bombay	250	250	June-Nov.	80	815
Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl-Sep.	4	6¼7/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	20	3170
Colaba Land	700	700	March	—	1949
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	185
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	403/12
Currimbhoy	350	350	"	50	—
David	250	250	Apl.-Sept.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	980
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as. 8	4
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	370
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	97/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	100	1095
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sept.	125	1850
Globe	100	100	"	30	150
Gokak	100	100	"	15	197/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	220
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	587/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	320
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	460
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	390
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan	as 12	13/4
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72-8	1910
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl-Oct.	250	3000
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	140
Madhowji	100	100	Jaly-Dec,	30	340
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov	35	550
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	235
Morarji	1000	1000	Apl.-Nov	500	5300
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sept	35	367/8
New City	102	100	"	25	520
Pabani	250	250	"	50	590
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec	70	855
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	895
Premier	100	100	May	—	115
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug	15	157/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan	25	163
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug	15	100
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	208/4
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14000n
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	15	516/0
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	2000
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	980
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3290
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	60	800
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct	100	2000

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	"	5 %	90	
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	"	5	660xd	
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	108/12	
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	28	725	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	50	395	
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	10	440	
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	4	132/8	
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15	1350	
Bt. Burma Pet	8	2.	Mar-Oct.as 2.		7/2	
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2 p. c.		147/8	
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	143	
Marcks	200		July	28	52	
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	18/3	
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	26%	335	
Phillips	48		July	10%	42	
Port Canning	1000		Sept	5 p.c,	635	
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	9	
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 p.c.	58	
Defd	30	30	Sept.	20%	180	
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	—	
N. Def	400	400	"	"	—	
Tata Oil	100	100	"	"	45	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10.

S S Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11.

S S Istria, Nicalas, Hull etc.
S S Anglo-Colombia, Wastacotto, Hull etc.
S S Castlemoor, Henderson, Hull etc.
S S Eastern Knight, Musselwhite, Calcutta.
S S Trafford Hall, McMillan, Liverpool.
S S Grelgrant, Harrison, Marseilles.
S S Okara, Poole, Akyab.

S S Varsova :—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1956 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Istria :—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Istria, 3428 tons, Captain D Nicolas, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Hull etc, with a general cargo.

S S Anglo-Colombia :—The T M Co's steamer Anglo-Colombia, 5333 tons, Captain A R Wastacotto, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Hull etc, with a general cargo.

S S Castlemoor—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Castlemoor, 4078 tons, Captain G Henderson, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Hull etc, with a general cargo.

S S Eastern Knight—The Volkart Bros' steamer Eastern Knight, 4156 tons, Captain A T Musselwhite, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Trafford Hall :—The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3437 tons, Captain J McMillan, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Grelgrant :—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Grelgrant, 3059 tons, Captain J Harrison, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S S Okara :—The B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3439 tons, Captain A S Poole, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Akyab, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, February 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Elepia, 4002, Liverpool, 21/2, Graham & Co.
4 Cl Murdoch, 3683, N.F. 16/2, J Finlay.
5 Kyber, 5683, London, 17/2, M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 5823, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	20
Poona Mail	11	40	14	45
Inter. 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	10
Poona Express	19	50	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Fast Pass. ..	21	40	8	15

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Bomlay (Colaba.) Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	13	35	16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express ..	7	45	21	35
Express	21	40	7	5

Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, except those empanelled in the part-heard case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Principal Ram Deva of the Gurukul, Hardwar, will speak on "National Education", and Mr. Jayakar will preside.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

It has been decided to hold a mass meeting of the students of the Bombay University, in the Convocation Hall, to-day (Monday) evening at 6 p.m., in order to consider the draft proposals for establishing an Inter-Collegiate Association in Bombay. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad has consented to preside. The Minister of Education and principals of various colleges will be present.

MAHASHIVRATRI FESTIVAL.

To-day (Monday) and to-morrow (Tuesday) there will be discourses on Gita in Marathi from 6 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. Vithalshastri Joshi and discourse on Goswami Tulshidas's Ramayan by Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar in Hindi from 7 p.m. (S. T.) in Shri Dhakaleshwar Temple, near Mahalakshmi.

WILSON COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, Prof. H. L. Kaji will deliver an address on "Cottage Industries", to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. in S. B. A. class-room. Prof. G. N. Joshi will preside.

AKILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGHA.

The first ordinary general meeting of the above Sangha will be held at 8 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) (Maha Shivarathri Day) in the office of the District Congress Committee, Chapra Building, opposite Hasanali Tank, Dadar.

GANDHI DAY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting on Sunday next at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), to observe the Gandhi Day, when our "Depressed" countrymen are specially invited to participate in that function. Place of the meeting will be announced later.

"TAMIL NADU."

The Secretary Salem Company, Ltd., writes from Salem under date 8th February:—The Directors of the Salem Company, Limited, the premier commercial Company in Salem, in their meeting held on the 7th instant, resolved to take up and run the "Tamil Nadu" paper as their own. In the place of the Managing Director Mr. K. Marimuthu Mudaliar, Dr. P. Varadharajulu Naidu was unanimously elected Managing Director. As people outside Tamil Nadu are anxious to know what Dr. Naidu writes in the Tamil Nadu paper, it is said that there will be an English edition of this paper very soon.

KARNATAK KHADI SAMITI.

A special open "Spinning Competition" for boys and girls will be held at the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings on Sunday, the 18th instant. The competitors will be required to bring their own Charkas for the occasion. Use of Jivan Chakra (A Model) will not be allowed. Intending competitors are required to give their names on or before the 16th instant to Syt. A. H. Kulkarni, D/4, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, or Syt. R. S. Padbidri, A/3, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi. Suitable prize or prizes will be given to the best spinners.

DRS. SATHAYE AND BHADKAMKAR ENTERTAINED.

The students of the National Medical College organised a pleasant function on last Saturday afternoon under the chairmanship of their Principal Dr. Kothare to entertain Dr. Sathaye and Dr. Bhadkamkar in order to congratulate them on their recent success at the Municipal elections. Dr. Kothare referred to the two distinguished public men, as the founders of the National Medical College, and a tribute of praise to their work was given by Mr. Puntambekar, the Principal of the National Arts College, who had kindly consented to be present at the function. Dr. Bhadkamkar in suitably acknowledging the honour done to him and his colleague explained under what difficult circumstances the National Medical College was started, and expressed his pleasure at the enthusiasm of the student volunteers who had helped in the canvassing when he and Dr. Sathaye had been prevailed upon to stand for the Corporation. Dr. Sathaye spoke a few words of thanks, saying he would serve the city and her civic interests in the same manner as he had been serving in Indian politics, and the pleasant function terminated.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged P. J. Mandelle, a European aged about 25 years, lately employed as an assistant in the passage department of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons of Bombay, with criminal breach of trust, as a servant in respect of two sums of money, viz., Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; Mr. Godinho with Messrs. DeCruz and Vijayakar, pleaders, defended the accused; while Mr. Baker, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Gilbert Balance, General Manager, Thomas Cook and Sons, Bombay, said he knew the accused. He was engaged as an assistant in the "Passage" Department early in the year 1920. When he left the service he was drawing Rs. 420 per month, plus commission. He had to interview clients who wanted to engage passages. He also had to correspond with up-country passengers requiring passages. He had occasion to receive money for deposits of passages and also full passages. If money was received for tickets handed to the passengers, it was given to the cashier who accounted for the ticket-slips. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons had received a letter from Mr. Wood and a reply thereto was initialled by the accused. The correspondence file regarding Mr. Wood's account was not complete, because witness missed from the file a copy of a letter received by the accused acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 1,000. The correspondence file of Rev. Mr. Hetting was also not complete. The accused left the service on the 27th of June last and another assistant took over his duties. It was discovered that a deficit of Rs. 300 from a client had not been credited in the books.

Mr. Wasudeo Narayan Phanasvakar, assistant cashier in Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, deposed that he knew the accused. He identified certain entries made in the books.

Mr. Harry Hambrook Robinson, assistant, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, next deposed that after the accused had left he took over a part of his work, which included an arrangement for passage of Rev. Hetting. He interviewed Mr. Hetting who said that he had already paid Rs. 300 for deposit.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday next at 3-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BLUEBEARD'S EIGHTH WIFE.

Mr. Compton Coutts received a very pleasing ovation from a well-filled house at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night, when the new Comedy Company, which he has just brought out from England, opened their Eastern tour with "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife", adapted from the French by Arthur Wimperis. Briefly the play deals with a much-married American millionaire, John Brown. He has had seven wives, of whom he has divorced six while one has died. He takes for his eighth wife, the daughter of an impecunious French marquis, but this marriage is just as unsatisfactory as the others, and, after a scene with one of his wife's admirers, Brown decides to divorce her. Just as the decree is pronounced, husband and wife meet and the happy ending depicts "Bluebeard" taking his much-desired Monna in his arms and lovingly promising that she is his eighth wife and that there will never be a ninth.

There is nothing novel in the play neither is it of a very high order. It is light and obviously only meant to amuse and in this it was very successful, there being an almost continuous ripple of laughter throughout the theatre.

The honours of the evening undoubtedly went to Mr. Compton Coutts for his masterly handling of the part of Count Hubert de Gunancourt, the rapid, weak-willed but always cheerful follower of Bluebeard's eighth wife. No play of this type is complete without a bedroom scene and this gave Mr. Coutts his opportunity to excell. His portrayal of the fuddled asinine young Count was very realistic, his actions giving just the correct degree of inebriation so that the part, always liable to exaggeration, was never overdone.

Miss Niqua Lewis made an excellent "Monna", the eighth wife. A winsome young lady of expensive tastes she makes the most of her poor circumstances and hopes to capture a wealthy husband. She captivates John Brown and she loves his forceful ways, but she detests being treated as an article, bought and paid for, and so she sets out to teach her husband a much-needed lesson.

As "John Brown" Mr. Beresford Lovett was not very happy. The part is admittedly difficult, often giving very little scope for individuality, with the result that Mr. Lovatt occasionally appeared indecisive and his actions a little strained.

Included in the cast were Mr. Fred Burtwell as the "Marquis de Mortferrat"; Mr. Guy Buckley, detective; Mr. G. G. Raines, hotel manager; Miss Constance Medwyn, housekeeper; Miss Helen Gosse, maid; and Miss Billie Gosse as Monna's younger sister.

The scenery and staging was good and the Company, of which nearly all the members are new to the country, has made a good beginning and we eagerly look forward to the production of some of the bigger plays in their repertoire.

"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" is being repeated again to-night. To-morrow, for the first time in India, Fay Compton's great success "Secrets" will be staged.

BANDRA SCHOOLS DAY.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

The Schools Day and Athletic Tournament, organised by the Bandra Municipality, was held yesterday evening in the compound of St. Stanislaus' Institute. The Bandra Society—mainly Christian—had turned out in large numbers to witness the functions. School children belonging to the different institutions of Bandra had mustered in large numbers. The peculiarity of the function was that it was a cosmopolitan affair, and Indian and European dances and sports were given equal prominence in the programme. The programme itself was rather heavy and monotonous, but some of the items were really interesting and enjoyable. It began punctually at 5-30 and was fittingly led by a Gujarati 'garbi' dance, in which small Hindu girls, singing 'garbas', danced with excellent taste. The next item which most delighted the audience was the Rose Dance performed by the junior girls of Mount Mary's Convent. The girls were daintily dressed with rose-shaped costumes and the little girl Nazi Dastoor was indeed very impressive with girlish charm and the exquisite delicacy of her movements, which won a loud applause and a special prize. The "Action Sing and Dance" of the junior girls of St. Joseph's Convent and the Maypole Dance of the senior girls of Municipal Marathi School were much appreciated. The Combination Drill of the junior of St. Stanislaus' Institute and the Athletic Tableaux of the senior boys of the same institute evoked much admiration for the cleverness and skill with which the feats were performed.

At the close of the latter performance Mr. G. E. L. Carter, Collector, Bombay Suburban Division, delivered a short speech congratulating the organisers of the Schools Day on the successful conclusion of their labours. Mrs. Carter then distributed the prizes. The meeting terminated after a display of fireworks, and the singing of "God Save the King."

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Mangalorean Christian Association, a Social gathering was held at the Tilak Hall of the National Medical College Byculla, last night to congratulate Mr. Alex A. Pais on his success in the recent Municipal election. There was a distinguished and representative gathering on the occasion, and the Tilak Hall was animated with life. After the reception of the guests, Dr. George Coelho gave the toast of the evening; "The First Mangalorean Corporator of the City of Bombay." Dr. Coelho made a eulogistic speech in which he paid a tribute to Mr. Pais, who had not spared himself in the service of the public, especially of the poorer and backward classes. Dr. Coelho exhorted Mr. Pais to follow the good example set to the whole country by the late Lokmanya Tilak.

Mr. J. Saldanha, additional Sessions Judge of Thana, in the course of a humorous speech, recapitulated some of the best and most disinterested work Mr. Pais had done during many years, especially emphasising the fact that the time had come for Christians and others to discard their Sectarian temperaments and work as Indians for the happiness and contentment of all the communities. Mr. Pais in expressing his gratitude to the many friends and sympathisers who had stood by him in all his work, often rendered difficult by the prejudices and opposition of some of his fellow-workers, assured them all that he would loyally follow the great example of Lokmanya, which had been commended to his notice by Dr. Coelho.

Refreshments were served, and afterwards some music and dancing was provided, and a pleasant evening was brought to a close with the singing of "God Save the King."

PROPOSED INTER-COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the meeting proposed to be held on Monday at the University Convocation Hall, under the Presidency of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, we the undersigned beg to notify for the information of all interested in the movement that at the proposed meeting we intend to move certain counter-proposals for consideration of the meeting.

We may state at the very outset that we are in full sympathy with the objects and purposes for which the new institution is proposed to be started. Our only suggestion is that the same objects and the same purposes would be better served by the development of existing institutions so far as they are capable of such development. The foremost of such institutions in the field is the Students' Brotherhood. The question may be asked whether it will answer all the purposes and objects of the worthy promoters of the new institution? We beg to submit that a glance at the constitution and the aims and objects with which the Students' Brotherhood was started and the work which it has done these many years will reveal to the most casual reader the unqualified potentialities for development.

On the authority of no less a person than Dr. Tagore the poet of India, which authority is upheld by such eminent men like Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad we have the fact that our corporate life, be it the corporate life of the Nation or that of the community or the University must grow as an organization with well defined organs of its own, all functioning for themselves and for the whole. The health of a single organ affects the health of the whole, much as a stomach out of order sets the whole body at a fever. The corporate life of no Nation, much less of any University can be made up of exotic ideas and institutions injected from without. And it is of the very essence of corporate life to grow not by the addition of one institution to another already existing, not by numerical additions but to grow from within by the innate force of its potential energies much as a seed grows into a plant, the plant into a tree, vast and sheltering, with its roots kissing the heart of mother earth and its many branches spreading out in endless directions. This is the one song and the one burden of the song which poet Tagore has chanted forth with a seer's prevision. And the attempt of the worthy promoters to start an Association on the lines of the Oxford Union represents an effort at throwing the voice of the poet into the gutter; because they are trying to supplement our corporate life by numerical additions. The worthy promoters have built upon the idea that our corporate life is made up of numerical additions, one plus one plus etc., equals the whole of a corporate life. The worthy promoters do not think that the seed of our University corporate life having once been sown it must grow by the forces of its innate energy, much as an embryo grows into a child, the child into a boy and the boy into a man. Our duty then is clear. We must either be false to the poet and thereby please the promoters or be true to the poet at the risk of offending the promoters and we have got to decide. Be true to it if you want the stream of your educational progress to reach its destination, if ever it would come. Be false to it for ever to be lost in the glittering maze of a mongrel education and mulish corporate life. This then is the plain issue. We have not the slightest hesitation in predicting that we shall with one voice acclaim the poet and uphold his vision.

Will then the promoters be justified in neglecting an already existing and efficiently functioning institution and go in for another exotic institution whose introduction would involve a basic misconception of the corporate life of the University? Corporate life is an organism which needs must develop from within.

Our second ground of objection to the proposed institution is that under the circumstances, if the same objects and purposes can be served at less cost, the promoters will not be justified in calling upon the public to subscribe a larger sum.

Another ground of objection is the division of interest that the proposed institution involves.

But what justification will the worthy promoters plead when we tell them that this new Association will create a needle division of interest among the student population involving a double strain on the pocket. Being members of the Students Brotherhood they may however join the new institute and pay fresh fees. If there is a debate in one and also in the other Association some will go to the one and some to the other. Many conflicting interests will arise. How happy then if we develope what we have. With these words we the undersigned earnestly appeal to the University students to withhold their support from the aforesaid movement and take active steps for the development of what we already have.

N. B.—A regular written protest signed by hundred of University students will be presented to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad at the Meeting and published in the Press.

For the foregoing, among other reasons, we respectfully desire that we shall object to the formation of the proposed institution and we therefore intend to move necessary counter-proposals at the meeting. It is hoped that the several hundred students who have signed the counter-proposal will attend to-day's meeting without fail.—Yours,

M. M. BHESANIA, B. A.
H. D. BANAJI, B. A. LL. B.
F. S. SUKHIA, B. A., LL. B.
R. A. GAGRAT, B. A.
M. N. KOTWAL, B. A., LL. B.
M. M. JAVERI, B. A.
(and others.)

Bombay, Feb. 9.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AT VILLE PARLE.

OPENED BY MRS. KASTURIBAI GANDHI.

Mrs. Kasturibai Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the National School at Ville Parle on Sunday morning, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Mrs. Naidu, Mon. Paul Richard, Sheth Jamanlal Bajaj, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay and others, Mrs. Gandhi was first of all taken in a procession through the village, by a large crowd.

There was a small exhibition of khaddar goods held in the school building, where various kinds of saris and khadi cloth were exhibited.

The school building is a two storeyed one with a fine open plot in front. The school was started as an Anglo-Vernacular Boys' and Girls' School some two or three years ago, but it was now changed into a National School. The monthly expenditure amounted to about Rs. 350 per month, which was borne by the people of Ville Parle themselves. They were, however, anxious to, increase the utility of the school and were prepared to spend even Rs. 600 per month, if necessary. There were at present on the rolls 100 boys and 60 girls.

An interesting programme of music and recitations was gone through in the beginning, and the secretary gave an account of the school since it was first started. Mr. Patel hoped that the institution would be liberally helped by the Congress Committee. Mrs. Gandhi and others also spoke in encouragement of the institution.

SIR IBRAHIM'S SUCCESSOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice a number of suggestions made in your columns in regard to the seat which will shortly be vacated by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in the Bombay Government. The suggestions made by some of your correspondents that the opportunity should be availed of to reduce the number of Executive Councillorships is an excellent one. It will serve as a most striking example of the earnestness of the Government in the direction of retrenchment, and enable it to effect drastic cuts in the lower strata of the administration with a clear conscience.

But, sir, it is imperative that the Government, in case they agree to such reduction, should make it quite clear that one of the two European seats will also have to be abolished on the expiry of the term of office of one of the present incumbents. So that the present proportion of half to half Indians and Europeans is maintained by having one Indian and one European only. Any departure from this wholesome practice will be resented by the Indian public, and will be going a step backward in the direction of reform to permit an executive with two Europeans and one Indian.

I therefore suggest that if Sir George Lloyd's Government are unable to carry out the desired reform then Sir Ibrahim's place should be filled in the ordinary course of things by the most fitted man from the Presidency. The attempts of some of your correspondents to support communal claims are unfortunate and should be deprecated as they only widen the gulf, instead of bridging it up. Have we not got, Sir, men who happen to be prominent members of the Mahomedan Community, but who occupy unique position in public life, men able and experienced and grown grey in public life and the service of their country as, for instance, the Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Bhurgri and Mr. M. A. Jinnah I cannot say whether either of them will choose to accept the post if offered to them, but public opinion should be clear and explicit so that Government makes no mistake or can have no excuse to say they were not properly guided by public opinion. The pressure of organised public opinion is far greater in setting up conventions which become unwritten law, than that of a statutory obligation.—Yours, etc.,

"A STUDENT OF HISTORY."

Karachi, Feb. 8

MALARIA IN SAWANTWADI STATE.

For many years malaria has been rife in various parts of the State. Just after the great influenza epidemic of 1918, Sawantwadi town, the capital, was further harassed by the malaria scourge, which, since then has been prevalent in a particularly bad form. In March, 1922, the services of an expert in the person of Dr. Strickland, M.A., B.C., F.R.G.S., were obtained for a short period. His article entitled "A Malaria Survey of Sawantwadi State", which appeared in the "Indian Medical Gazette" for January, 1923, should furnish interesting reading to all Sawantwadians, and to those persons who are concerned in the prevention of this disease, which is the most widespread of all tropical diseases. The people of this State are spread all over the Bombay Presidency, and many are working in the States of Central India. It is to be sincerely hoped that they will take this opportunity of gaining some knowledge about a matter which vitally affects the welfare of their State, to which, wherever they be, they are attached by deep ties of affection. Dr. Strickland, now Professor of Medical Entymology at the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, previously has had great experience in the prevention of malaria in the Malay States. That country, at one time, was saturated with malaria, but energetic and vigorous measures have produced most wonderful results. The Sawantwadi Durbar wishes to tackle the question to the fullest extent possible, especially in the rural areas, but naturally, the field has perforce to be limited owing to financial considerations. The onslaught of malaria in the capital town has somewhat abated during the past year, but it is too early yet to predicate whether this is the result of the anti-malarial measures carried out, but it is earnestly hoped that they have had some effect. The public have co-operated in the distribution of quinine, which is chiefly done at the five distribution centres opened by them. These centres have been supplied with free quinine by the State, so that even the poorest can get his "dose" of medicine. It is intended later to publish a detailed account of the measures taken.

"PUBLIC SPIRIT AND CITIZENSHIP."

LECTURE BY REV. R. M. GRAY.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Rev. R. M. Gray delivered a lecture on "Public Spirit and Citizenship", Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding.

Mr. Jinnah said, they were always ready to welcome an Englishman who had the welfare of India at his heart, whatever might be their other differences and they were always glad to learn from an Englishman who was a friend of India.

Mr. Gray said wherever they looked around them, whether in Asia or Europe, they saw misery. It was ridiculous that it should be so, and if some 100 or 200 years hence people looked back upon them they might wonder why we could not make a better thing of the life. For their industries had developed very much, the productivity of man and land had increased nearly 50 per cent. more than it was before the war. Yet there was misery everywhere. There were not enough houses to live for the people and yet the man who could built them had no work to do. What was at the bottom of this? The reason was that men thought far more of their private gains and far too little of public interests; men were not sufficiently alive to their common-good, as they were to their own interests. It was so in every nation, and even in international life. Every nation was seeking for its own gains, and everywhere there was a great want of public spirit. There was no use railing against making money, for money was a tangible sign of success in life and was necessary. The important questions were how they made money and how they spent it. A man whose chief aim in life was to make money could not be a good man, for they could not make money the end of their life. They were the brothers of other men, and money destroyed life and worked against that brotherhood. What signs of brotherhood could there be in a man who wanted to corner a commodity for his own profit, in order to increase the cost of living of the rest of his fellow citizens, or the man who took bribes, or the usurer? It was quite possible to do good to mankind as well as make money. If there were men whose ideas were to serve the community they could do a great deal of good. If that had been done in Bombay, they would not have had the slums.

NEED FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The more cottage industries they had in India, the better it would be for this country. For, the men would then work in healthier and more congenial surroundings. But if machinery could make a thing cheaper he did not know why it should not be used. He did not think with Mr. Gandhi that modern industrialism was necessarily a great evil. But there was good reason for Mr. Gandhi's belief. There were many things in this world which tended to induce a citizen not to do his duty. The lecturer then compared the conditions obtaining in ancient Greece with modern conditions and said there were equal opportunities there for every one, and in that respect they were now far behind the ancient Greeks.

Great changes were coming and he did not think that the present system was going to remain for ever. If in their relations with others they could show some desire for justice and common good, they could share in the work of social reorganisation. He wanted men to work for the civic good without any personal motives of selfishness, but simply for the good of the citizens. The city of Bombay was fast changing and the young men would have great opportunities of serving their fellow citizens, and he asked them to embrace those good opportunities with high, generous and unselfish thoughts. He believed that Indians and his own community had need for each other for the good of the community as a whole. They both had something in common; they both had some great traditions in past history, and he asked them to work out their common destiny.

Mr. Jinnah said whatever might be their other differences if the lecturer's community would try to behave in the manner he had asked the Indians to behave they would have much room in this country. Students were living in times when history was being made, and while they were idealists they also had common sense enough to judge for themselves what they should do. He asked them to take the advice of the lecturer to heart and act accordingly.

Mr. Gray said he was leaving this country in a short time he would like to tell them that he had always received the kindest and most courteous treatment from the students in this country.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

Weather was fair this morning. Mrs. O'Neill and Mrs. Hasler playing Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Fremantle continued the finals of the Ladies Championship doubles at 10 a.m. The play was not very fast owing to the ground being damp. Mrs. O'neill played a good game her overhead work being much admired. Mrs. Hasler's strokes were hard and placing good. Mrs. Fremantle played a steady game throughout but sometimes her partner did not give her support. Mrs. O'neill and Mrs. Hasler beat Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Fremantle by 6-3 and 6-2. The victory was an easy one for the winners.

The Allahabad Plate was also decided Colonel Davies taking the second prize without playing the finals. Captain Marshall took the first prize both finalists being unable to play having had to leave Allahabad before the date of the final game.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4264-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co *vs* Hansraj Purshottam, Merwanji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

339-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Murlidhardas v Nathalal Jugjiwan.

4692-22—Captain and V. Vallabhdas Jugjiwan Goreghandi v Nageshwar Nursey and anr, Sabnis and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

5320-22—M B Chothia, Eadiba Hormusji Billimoria and Co v Bhalabhai Nanabhai Javeri, Thakoredas and D.

5336-22—Shamrao M and H, M K Hiramanek v Fred Mitchell and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

5632-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and anr. Saiyed Taimoor.

5635-22—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Yeshwant Gangara Pawar.

1634-22—Dastur and Co, Abdul Gany, Abdulla Hussein, Tharamsey D and Co.

4948-22—Motichand and D. Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla, Sarafally Abdulally Haveliwalla and anr. Khandwalla and Ch.

2677-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji Edulji Dalal v Ardeshir Khodabux Irani others, Mulla and M, Shroff and Le.

4349-22—Shamrao M and H, Zaveri Jindamul Hyderabadwalla and anr v Gulamall Mahomed Hussein and ors, Tyabji and Co.

4690-22—Kanga and S, Ismailbhai Mahomedbhai Banatwalla and anr v Haji Suleman G Mithwani, Smetham B an L.

4882-22—Dallas and Co, Joao Mariano De Almeida v Thomas D'Silva.

5121-22—Andrade and C, Elizabeth Knight widow and anr v Anne Quetta Rodrigues and anr, Mulla and M.

5329-22—Madhowji and Co, Hathimbhai Gulam Hussein v Padamsey Narsibhai.

5770-22—Mehta L and Co, Varjiwandas Hirji and Co v Govindji Ratanji, Daphtary F and D.

5823-33—Mantri and Co, Janardhan Anant Dhuru v Pandurang Jagannath Mule.

19-23—Mulji Th and Co, Abdoolally Shamsuddin v Mahasukh Chandula and Co.

30-23—Kharas and Co, Nusserwanji Behramji Mistry v Hormusji Ratanji Bhathena.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup v Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.

1856-22—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja Madhavji Hariram, N C Dalal and Co.

5147-22—Payne and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and ors v Bayonet Washing and Dyeing Co and ors, Little and Co, Suktanker and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2922-22—Mehta L and Co, Haridas Walji and Co v Khaisi Budha and ors, Wadia G and Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

4218-21—Sunderdas and Co, Jodhaji Mahsingji v The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR PRELIMINARY DECREE ON ADMISSIONS.

1924-22—Merwanji K and Co, Mulchand Lalji and ors v Gangadas Tricumdas Mody and ors, Craigie B and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co, Madangopal Kissonlal v Bansilal Bikhraj, Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji R and D.

LONG CAUSES.

4311-22—Crawford B and Co, Frederick Henry Andrew and another v Gilman and Co, Payne and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jiwanji Master and another v Kulsumbai, widow and others, Little and Co., Amin and D.

3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (In Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram *vs* Yeshwant Ganashaw Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4312-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Ardeshir Sheriar Irani, Shah and Ch.

4329-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v J K Hakim, G B Pandya.

4330-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v A K Hakim, G B Pandya.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillockchand v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

58-22—Wadia G nd Co, Bhagwanji Shivji *vs* Jehangir Fardunji Karak, Payne and Co.

52-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Jiwandas Parbhudas v Hakamchand Vallabhji, Bhaishanker K and G.

172-22—Mulla and M, Maganlal Umedchand v Sullemanji Kadirbhai, Payne and Co.

4873-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Oomar Dossal v Ramdas Govindji, Mulla and M.

3634-19—Mehta L and Co, Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co *vs* Tribhowandas Narottam, Dubash and Co.

1449-19—Mulla and M, Patel Bros v Gordhandas Amulakchand and crs, N C Dalal and Co.

1611-19—N C Dalal and Co, Ghelabhai Jeychand v Patel Bros, Mulla and M.

946-22—Little and Co, Cox and Co v Warden and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1485-22—Mulla nd M, Fogabhai Ramdas v Rehlumal Tejmal, Merwanji K and Co.

350-22—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Rustamji Patel v M M Kopti, Rustomji and G.

718-20—Dubash and Co, Woolcombe Bros and Co v Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and V.

2965-22—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Popatlal Mohanlal, Thakoredas and D.

349-22—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Kanji Purshotam and ors, Craigie B and C, Edgelow G W and Co.

1565-21—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal v Ganeshdas Laxminarayen, Khandwalla and Chh.

2562-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Jal F Jassawalla.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 12, 1923.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

The Smyrna trouble seems to have been dissipated, for the time being at any rate, by an amicable arrangement between the British Admiral and the Smyrna Commandant. This is the third time that we know of, in the course of the present Near Eastern crisis, when war has been averted by the common sense and mutual goodwill of the British and Turkish officers upon the spot; a fact which leads us to suppose that, if the question of peace or war were taken out of the hands of elderly non-combatants and left to be decided by the men who actually have to fight, there would be peace on earth; for covetousness, which is the cause of modern war, is seldom to be found in the heart of a soldier and never, we believe, in the heart of a sailor. But the recurrence of these threats of war, due to the continued presence of British troops and warships on the Turkish coasts, is sure to continue with the presence of those troops and warships; therefore, we, would warn our readers against optimism. The only thing which could avert the danger really would be such a change in the policy of the British Foreign Office as would make England appear as a friend instead of an enemy to Turkish eyes.

But such a change, involving revocation and repentance of all the follies planned and perpetrated under Czarist Russian and Greek influence, seems further off than it appeared to us three months ago. Far from repenting of the proven errors of their wartime policy, the directors of our Eastern policy would seem to be returning to them, as witness the two Reuter's telegrams on the subject of the Turks and Arabs which we publish today. In one of these we are informed that Ismet Pasha, before leaving Lausanne, in an interview with the special envoy of "King" Huseyn, "asked him to telegraph to Huseyn as the supreme head of the Arab nations that Ismet had the full authority of the Angora Government categorically to declare that Turkey has no inimical intention against the Arabs who form at least a half of the Ottoman Empire. On the contrary they recognise the full independence of the Arab countries including not only the Hedjaz, but Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia." Now, if we omit eight words from the above, we are prepared to accept the statement as authentic, but, with those eight words included, we cannot accept it. The words are "as the supreme head of the Arab nations". We have no hesitation in declaring that Ismet never used them, and that the idea which they are meant to convey never entered his head. Apart from those words the message of Ismet is merely a re-statement of Article I of the Turkish national pact. The second telegram informs us that "the negociations conducted at Lausanne for the conclusion of a treaty between the British Government and the King of Hedjaz are being resumed in London where Dr. Naji, the Hedjaz envoy, has arrived on a special mission. In an interview with Reuter, Dr. Naji said that for months past King Huseyn had been receiving messages from all Arab countries claiming the carrying out of the pledges for the achievement of Arab unity and an Arab Federation. This necessitated the viewing of the whole Arab question from a different angle. It was impossible to settle the Middle East or Arab questions without an agreement on the general question." That is the kind of rubbish which is doled out to the British public as instruction on the inner meaning of the Eastern Question, and the mischief is, that the rulers of England believe, or at any rate endorse it; otherwise it would not be scattered broadcast through the English-speaking lands by Reuter's agency. Anyone acquainted with Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia could name off-hand the individuals who have sent messages to "King" Huseyn. Whatever may be the value of their messages in the opinion of the recipient the fact remains that delegations from all the Arab countries were present at Lausanne, and that they all went to Ismet Pasha as the champion of their liberties, whereas the representative of King Huseyn was out of it. It might seem to a statesman of Lord Curzon's calibre a fine thing to impose Huseyn's hegemony on peoples which do not desire it; he might even think that by so doing he was restraining Bolshevistic or anarchic tendencies—meaning tendencies subversive of his own ideas—in those peoples. A statesman of Lord Curzon's calibre might also consider the popularity which the sincere enthusiasm of Col. Lawrence, and the no less sincere propaganda of Mr. Lowell Thomas on behalf of Col. Lawrence and his notions, have gained in England for the idea of Arab unity, as worth exploiting, in the interests of "British policy", quite apart from all consideration of its wisdom, truth or real expediency. But a statesman of a different kind would not allow the structure of the policy of a great empire, having once collapsed owing to a defective foundation, to be built again on a foundation proved defective.

The fact is, there exists no popular demand for Arab unity in Arabistan. A certain unanimity of the Arabic-speaking peoples in desiring independence of a foreign yoke and the management of their own affairs without foreign interference does exist. But the vast majority of the Arabic-speaking peoples do not look upon the Turks as foreigners, but as champions of the great Islamic brotherhood of nations nefariously and cruelly attacked by Christendom. They look on "King" Huseyn with horror, as a traitor to Islamic unity. The majority are in favour of the restoration of Turkish rule, never having been opposed to it. The talk about their "liberation" was all bosh. They look upon their independence under the Turkish national pact as merely a grant of full autonomy within the Muslim Empire. Therefore, it would be quite easy for England, while making peace with Turkey, to make peace with the Arabs as well, by merely withdrawing her armies of occupation and leaving them alone. But by dealing with Huseyn of Mecca "as the supreme head of the Arab nations", England will set the Arabs against her. Do our rulers think that Arab Muslims are so foolish that they cannot see in all this talk of Arab Unity the continuation of the plan to break Islamic Unity which was evidenced in the Great War? The lesson of the war, far from inclining Arabs to embrace the English scheme, has made them militant pan-Islamists, and made them dream of Asiatic Unity. It is not Arab national unity, which never has existed and never will exist, save as a part of Muslim unity, that England has to recognise, but the unity of Islam. It is with Islam and Asia as a whole that she has to make her peace if peace is to be worth the name; and that can only be done through peace with Turkey, the recognised supreme head of the Muslim nations, of the "Arab nations" just as much as of the Turks and Kurds.

DR. RAY'S ADDRESS.

The authorities of the National Muslim University at Aligarh made a happy decision in inviting Dr. P. C. Ray to deliver the annual Convocation Address. The long extracts from Dr. Ray's address which we published last week show that no Moslem scholar or patriot could have entered more thoroughly into the spirit of the National University than did this distinguished Hindu Savant. His masterly survey of the achievements of Muslims in the fields of art, science, culture and philosophy, no less than his demonstration of the historical basis of Hindu-Muslim unity, go to make Dr. Ray's address a valuable contribution to the patriotic literature of the time. He had a convincing reply to critics of Hindu-Muslim unity, who are fond of depicting the history of India since the advent of Islam in this land as one of continuous religious feuds. The truth, however, lies in quite the opposite direction, for, as Dr. Ray pointed out, the history of the progress of Islam in India is a history of Hindu-Muslim collaboration; some of the greatest generals, financiers and ministers of the Muslim Kings and Emperors were Hindus:

"Those were not the days when what was conceded in principle was denied in practice. After a century and a half of British rule in India we were in ecstasies. Why, forsooth? Because a solitary Lord Sinha was installed on the Gadi of an Indian Province; but how many such Sinhas, Man Sinha, Jasovanta Sinha, Jai Sinha, to mention only a few, were trusted with positions far more exalted and far more onerous? The Europeans have got a very nice method of damning the Muslim: they single out the worst and the most bigoted monarchs, a Mohammed Tughlak or an Alauddin Khiliji, and then sermonise to the effect that they oppressed the Hindus with inhuman tortures. But that is hardly fair. If we compare the state of toleration in India in Muslim times with the corresponding state of things in contemporary Europe, then things will be viewed in their proper perspective."

Dr. Ray also quoted the opinion of Elphinstone, the historian, to show that, even during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb, "it does not appear that a single Hindu suffered death, imprisonment or tax of property for his religion; or indeed, that any individual was ever questioned for the open exercise of the worship of his fathers." In these circumstances, the attempt to magnify the differences between Hindus and Muslims and to represent that there can never be any lasting unity between the two communities deserves to be set down as due to either deplorable ignorance or an unholy desire to make political capital from such disunion. These hostile critics of Hindu-Muslim solidarity forget that the vast majority of Muslims in India are *Indians* by race and that, as anywhere else on the face of the earth, here too blood is bound to be thicker than water. When the history of India—not as it has been written by interested foreigners but as it will be written by her own historians and savants—is read in its true perspective by both Hindus and Muslims they will come to realise more and more the essential unity underlying the progress of both the communities and they will learn to esteem each other more and more as years pass by, like children of the same mother or, as the late Sir Syed Ahmed put it, the two eyes of the same face.

Notes of the Day

The Voice of Truth.

We have been hearing so much of late of the "woes" of the European Civilians in this "Land of Exile", that the following letter from "I. C. S." appearing in "The Times" comes as a pleasant relief:—

"Those who are pessimistic about the conditions of service in India have had a very fair innings. As a district officer of nearly twenty years' standing, I would like to join the ranks of the optimists. I consider that I have a first-class job. The work is very interesting and pleasant. I have, and always have had, none but pleasant dealings with the educated Indians, while in my present district, at least, nothing could be pleasanter than the attitude of the villagers. The Reforms have altered in some respects the nature of one's work, but I do not find it in any degree less responsible than it was before. There are some unpleasant changes, due to financial stringency on the part of Government, but that is not India's fault. So far as one's domestic economy is concerned there is stringency, but if the passage difficulty could be solved, the position here would, I think, not be exceptional."

Now that their silence has at last been broken we hope to hear the voice of other optimists. A little optimism is much needed here in India.

"Hind Mahila."

We welcome the appearance in the field of Indian journalism of a journal devoted mainly to the interests of women. There have been before this, and we believe there are still, more than one journal conducted by Indian ladies for the benefit mainly of their sisters, but they were or are mostly of the magazine kind. A weekly newspaper like the "Hind Mahila", edited by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, the talented and highly esteemed lady who was recently elected a member of the new Municipal Corporation of Bombay, is a novel venture. The women of India are just beginning to be articulate and their interests and aspirations which have so long remained neglected and unvoiced will demand greater and greater attention at the hands of the nation. A spokesman of Indian womanhood like the "Hind Mahila" is, therefore, an obvious necessity and we are sure its advent will be warmly welcomed by the women of Maharashtra. They, like their sisters in all parts of India, have to play their part in the coming struggle and we can think of no better guidance for them than that of a worker, who though young in years, has a veteran's record of public work of a thoroughly unassuming and selfless character.

"France Islam."

The new pro-Muslim policy of France has brought into existence a number of societies and periodicals solely or mainly occupied with Eastern subjects. Eminent among these is the 'Comite France-Islam" which has for honorary presidents Marshal Lyautey and M. Franklin Bouillon. This Society, which has done useful work for three years past, and welcomed the first Indian Khilafat Delegation, of which Maulana Mohamed Ali was the head, in Paris, has founded a Review called "France-Islam" of which we have received the first number by the kindness of the General Secretary, M. Louis Le Coconnier. The list of contributors is in itself sufficient to recommend the new review to lovers of French literature no less than students of Eastern politics, for it includes the name of Pierie Loti, Claude Farrere, Andre Lichtenberger, Marshal Lyautey, Alfred de Tarde, Lucie Delarue-Mardrus and Madame Gaulis. The motto of the Review is taken from a speech of Marshal Lyautey: "The union of France and Islam should be a prepondering factor of world peace." M. Le Coconnier writes in his letter to us: "Our policy has not been—could not be—directed against England. With the great majority of the French people, we believe that our common interests in the East must bring our two nations close to each other, closer than ever if the Eastern question be well understood." M. Le Coconnier and his colleagues are doing their best to make that question "well understood" among the French reading public and we are trying to do the same among the English reading public. We wish them, as our fellow-workers, all success, and recommend those of our readers who know French to become subscribers to the review France-Islam of which the address is 5 Rue Las Cases, Paris VII.

Minorities in Turkey.

After we have been regaled *ad nauseam* by the news agencies with the pseudo-humane outbursts of pseudo-philanthropists on the need of protection for Minorities in Turkey, the following account of the conditions of the same "persecuted" Minorities from the pen of an Englishman on the spot who has seen with his own eyes and inquired into their treatment, even at a time when they might with reason have been sent to the gallows wholesale for their perfidy and treason to their country, will be of interest to our readers. The narrative shows with how many grains of salt the frantic utterances of "Pan-Christianism" must be taken. It shows that the said "persecuted" Minorities themselves are tired of being dupes of the Allies and are praying to God to save them from the tender mercies of such "saviours" and let them live in plenty and prosperity in Turkey under the "hideous" and "unspeakable" Turks.

The Angora correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes in mail week:—"Coming as I have done to Angora *via* devastated Anatolia, one might have expected to find, after so much Greek destruction, a very much more bitter Turkish attitude towards the Greeks—especially amongst the men of the people; but in the prison camps the Greeks are well treated, and when one meets them working on the roads they are certainly not handled with the brutality shown to the Turks by the Greeks when they had the upper hand. Yet a more desperate lot of men then these Greek prisoners it would be hard to find. The Turks as prisoners were resigned. These men, though their clothes are no more ragged and tattered than the Turkish clothes, look much poorer, and when even a Christian woman speaks to them they are afraid. It is true they have for horizon a useless and horrible devastation wrought by themselves, and as they own by order of their chiefs. Nevertheless, this fear comes not so much from a guilty conscience or fear of the Turks as from the broken spirit of the man who finds himself betrayed and alone. Talk to the Greek prisoners of England. What have they not to say? Greece was only England's cat's-paw: England turned them against and tried to take them from their friends the Turks, only to leave them now homeless and alone. If ever the protectors of Christian minorities abroad wish to gauge the *real value* of their efforts, let them listen to the bitter sorrow of those betrayed Greek prisoners."

The Catholics and Jews.

The writer goes on to say:—"Whatever may be written to the contrary there is a large Christian colony in Angora, composed of Greeks and Armenians—but Armenians principally. Ask them what is their nationality and they will reply Catholics—legally they are *Turks*—the word 'Ottoman' is no longer used socially, they are called Catholics. Under the Catholic banner all sorts and conditions of nationalities and mixtures hide themselves—Syrians, Bosniacs, Poles—but the majority of the Christians I met were Armenians. Already the Jews and Catholics have stepped into the shoes of the Greek and Orthodox Armenians who fled. They were servants, general workers such as shoemakers or plumbers, in fact, they had all the working trades in their hands, and the Jews, naturally, are only too delighted to have such a golden opportunity. And so European interference with Christian minorities has had for immediate result the commercial victory of the Jew. In Turkey the Jew has always been well treated. With pride he calls himself 'Israelite', and, like the Catholics—the two minorities in Turkey loyal to Turkey—they are the greatest friends of the Turks. Surely the treatment of these two minorities proves that as you treat the Turk so he will treat you. Whatever has happened to the Greeks and Armenians in the past has happened because they have in some way been disloyal to Turkey. Strange, however, is the power of money. And already the Greeks who in panic fled from Anatolia are now coming back again—terrified lest the Jews should take their places."

The Uncomplaining Turk.

"Do you miss your Armenian and Greek workers?" I asked a Broussa silk merchant. "Very much", he replied, "and the shortage of workers has sent the price of wages up from 30 to 60 piastres a day. Turkish women are unskilled, but they require this sum all the same." "Then you are running at a loss", I said, surprised. "No", he replied. "What we lose on the women's work we catch back by halving what we give to the peasants for the raw silk. Does the Turk mind? We just tell him times are bad—he never complains." The above is an example of how business is done with the Turk. The Turk who is satisfied with so little profit never complains. For years Greeks and Armenians have filled their purses at his expense. Now, however, when they see themselves driven out of their old homes and no place for them in the new ones and the Jews taking their places, it is towards the Christian protectors they turn to say, "Why have you interfered with us?" For money is to them the breath of life. Therefore, in the face of what is happening, one can see more than a grain of truth in Kemal Pasha's statement to me, "In a little while these people will be back amongst us, the great friends they were before the Powers interfered."

Boycott of British Goods.

"Young India" publishes extracts from an interesting note prepared by Mr. J. K. Mehta Secretary, Indian Mercants' Chamber and Bureau, for the use of Deshbandhu Das. It will be recalled that an attempt to get a resolution advocating the boycott of British goods passed had been made in the Congress session at Gaya. The attempt did not succeed and members of the no-change party have come in for a good deal of adverse criticism for their so-called sentimental objection to a proposition which, in the view of its supporters, was politically sound and perfectly feasible. Mr. Mehta's objection to the boycott does not rest on the "sentimental" ground that it will create hatred against the British. His is purely a "practical," that is to say materialistic view. He considers the boycott of British goods "neither feasible nor advisable" because, first, such a resolution on the part of the Congress "will result in weakening the Swadeshi movement, specially the Khaddar movement which I consider to be the very life and soul of the Swaraj movement." He considers that the proposal that the boycott should be directed against all goods will be tantamount to loosening the boycott against piece-goods coming from countries other than the United Kingdom. But, there are other objections also against a boycott of this kind. As Mr. Mehta points out, the largest items, next to piece-goods, in British exports to this country are metals, machinery, mill-stores and railway plant and India cannot at this stage of her economic development, afford to boycott them, even if, for political reasons, she wished to boycott British goods. Britain commands a practical monopoly of all these articles. Further, any Congress resolution advocating general boycott would have little effect on mill-owners and other large importers, who would continue to place their orders in spite of the resolution. Hence, the resolution is bound to remain a mere pious wish.

SMYRNA HARBOUR

STATUS QUO TO BE MAINTAINED.

CONDITIONAL AGREEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A Constantinople message reports that an agreement has been reached between the Smyrna authorities and the Allied naval commanders of warships in Smyrna port sanctioning status quo for the fleets until the matters are practically arranged.—Reuter.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM BUT A CIRCULAR

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Constantinople.—All newspapers are very apprehensive in regard to the events in Smyrna. Authoritative Turkish circles now declare that the Note in regard to the Allied warships was in no way an ultimatum but simply a circular informing all States that the Turkish General Staff forbid vessels of over thousand tons to be stationed in Smyrna Harbour in accordance with the Turkish war time regulations.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE BREAKDOWN.

MODERATES' OPTIMISM,

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Constantinople, 9th.—The Extremists of Angora are anxious to regard the Lausanne breakdown as a rupture and are pressing for strong measures against the Allies. The moderates are hopeful that the return of Ismet Pasha to Lausanne will incline the balance in their favour.—Reuter.

SMYRNA SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 10.

According to the latest official information the situation at Smyrna remains unchanged. Allied warships remain in Smyrna harbour and so far they have not been molested. Turkish circles at Constantinople seek to explain the demand for the departure of the Allied vessels by the belief that Angora has misunderstood the breaking off of the Lausanne Conference, regarding it as a rupture instead of as an interruption. There are indications that the more moderate Turkish elements at Constantinople are doing their best to remove this misunderstanding and to exercise a restraining influence on the extremists at Angora.—(B. O. W.).

BRITISH TROOPS IN TURKEY.

WAR OFFICE DENIES REPORTED REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The War Office denies the reports that British troops in Turkey are being reinforced. Recent movements are merely connected with normal trooping season reliefs. For example, two or three battalions due for service in India were diverted to the Near East to meet the exigencies last autumn and are now being relieved by other troops in Constantinople in order to enable them to reach their station in India before the hot season —Reuter.

HEAD OF POLISH ORTHODOX CHURCH ASSASSINATED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Warsaw.—Abbot Latysenko has assassinated Archbishop Georges, the head of the Polish orthodox Church. The assassin favoured dependence of the church on the Moscow Patriarchate while the Archbishop last year proclaimed the Church's independence.—Reuter.

AT SUCCESSFUL NIGHT FLIGHT.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 10.

A night flying experiment between England and France was successfully carried out for the first time last night. An aeroplane left Croydon at eight o'clock, crossed to Folkestone forty-eight minutes later and reached Le Bourget just before eleven o'clock.—(B. O. W.).

CABLE ITEMS.

Rome.—The Chamber has ratified the much discussed Santa Marghwrita Treaty settling the question that earlier led to such strained relations with Jugo-Slavia.—Reuter.

As it is desired to complete the payment of Government grant to sufferers before March 31st, creditors of McGrigor's bank are requested to lodge their claims before March 19th.—Reuter.

SHIPPING RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

48 members of the Legislative Assembly have sent a requisition to government asking for a Government day for discussion of the Shipping resolution of which Dr. Gour has given notice. The resolution deals with deferred rebates and the rate wars. Strong feeling prevails among the members of all parties in the Assembly.

TURKS AND ARABS.

ISMET'S MESSAGE TO HUSSEIN.

FULL INDEPENDENCE TO BE RECOGNIZED

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Reuter learns that prior to departing from Lausanne Ismet Pasha interviewed Doctor Seyyed el Nassil, the special envoy of King Hussein, and asked him to telegraph to Hussein, as the supreme head of the Arab nations that Ismet had the full authority of the Angora Government categorically to declare that Turkey has no inimical intentions against the Arabs who form at least a half of the Ottoman Empire. On the contrary they recognise full independence of the Arab countries including not only the Hedjaz, but Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. Ismet added that this declaration officially emanated from him as the foreign minister and further declared that whether Turkey signs peace with the Allies or not, this policy in regard to the Arabs holds good; for Turkey has no desire except to be at peace with the Arab nations.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ ENVOY IN ENGLAND,

LONDON, Feb. 10.

London, 9th.—The negotiations conducted at Lausanne for the conclusion of a treaty between the British Government and the King of Hedjaz are being resumed in London where Naji, the Hedjaz Envoy, has arrived on a special mission. In an interview with Reuter, Naji said that for months past King Hussein had been receiving messages from all Arab countries claiming the carrying out of the pledges for the achievement of Arab unity and Arab Federation. This necessitated the viewing of the whole Arab question from a different angle. It was impossible to settle the Middle East or the Arab questions without an agreement on this general question.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMMITMENTS IN IRAQ.

SIR P. COX ATTENDS CABINET COMMITTEE MEETING.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Sir Percy Cox to-day attended a meeting of the Cabinet Committee sitting to settle the question of British commitments in Iraq. Several meetings will probably be necessary before the report is made.—Reuter.

MESPOT POLICY.

"OBSERVER" ON BRITISH "RESPONSIBILITY."

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Referring to Sir Percy Cox's visit, "The Observer" says it fails to see how any drastic modification of the policy as regards Mesopotamia is possible at present. The paper recognises that the British interests cannot be indefinitely involved in post war experiments on the Asiatic coast but says, "Our present responsibilities are the logical outcome of the Mesopotamian campaign during war, when we were not free agents."

The journal declares that to clamour for evacuation—which a section of the London daily papers continues to demand—is to force an open door. As far as that principle goes the real problem is to apply the principle in a way which will be less harmful to the British interests than to risk staying there.

As regards Ismet Pasha's declaration on behalf of the Turks with regard to themselves and peace with the Arabs, the paper asks if Angora realises that the profession of respect for Arabian autonomy is hardly consistent with the desire to detach Mosul.—Reuter.

MEMEL SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A settlement of the Memel incident is foreshadowed by a message from Reuter, Paris, which states that, according to a telegram from Kovno, the insurgents have retired to Lithuania. The provisional Government formed in Memel is confirmed of men who are not connected with the rising. —Reuter.

DISARMAMENT.

U. S. INVITED TO MAKE CONCRETE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Geneva.—The Commission for the limitation of armaments, after hearing Lord Robert Cecil's outline of suggested mutual guarantee treaty, decided to recommend the Council of the League to invite the United States to submit concrete proposals with a view to its cooperation in controlling private manufacture of arms.—Reuter.

FAILURE OF FRENCH MEASURES.

CREEPING PARALYSIS IN OCCUPIED REGIONS.

CRITICISM OF POINCARE'S POLICY.

HARSHER METHODS TO BE TRIED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Reuter's Essen Correspondent describes the occupation of Germany as accompanied by a sort of creeping paralysis, staffs ceasing work when stations are occupied. West Ruhr is still closed to passenger traffic and East Ruhr is sending a reduced service of slow trains to the East, two going to Berlin daily instead of eight. Production in mines is very low and is confined to the needs of local iron and steel industries. The threat of the French to place an embargo on these deliveries will merely mean increasing the amount of coal dumped at the pitheads, which is already embarrassing the French. In one case, at Reckhinghausen, coal was thrown into marshes.

HARSHER METHODS TO BE TRIED.

Paris.—While the criticism of Government's failure to secure Reparations from the Ruhr is increasing, it is mostly confined to the extreme Left. There is no sign of general impatience even in the face of the paralysis of communications by rail and water owing to strikes and sabotage. The Lorraine iron works are closed through lack of fuel formerly received from the Ruhr. The public recalls M. Poincare's insistence at the outset that the task would be most protracted. It is evident, however, in the face of German obstruction the French are tiring of conciliatory methods and have decided to adopt harsher measures which the Belgians at first advocated. The Conferences of French and Belgian ministers yesterday and to-day discussed the establishment of a more rigorous organisation in the Ruhr with a view to diverting its products to France and Belgium.—Reuter.

GERMAN MINISTERS FORBIDDEN TO ENTER RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Dusseldorg. The French advance between the British zone and Elberfeld has been extended in the direction of Radevormwald. The French deny they intend to occupy Elberfeld.

Paris.—The Conference between M. Poincare and M. Jaspar, the Belgian Minister, has decided to prohibit German Ministers, Imperial or State, from entering the Ruhr in view of the unrest caused by Chancellor Cuno's recent visit.—Reuter.

ANTI-FRENCH PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The anti-French propaganda has not diminished in the Ruhr, officials, clergy and teachers all participating. "Scissors Gangs' of women have been formed to clip off the hair of women seen to talk to the French soldiers. The Mayor of Duisburg, recently expelled by the Belgians returned to-day and delivered a violent speech from the Town Hall, after which the Belgians arrested him and sent him off into exile again. Postal boycoot has started against Belgium and mails for England from the Belgian occupied area have been diverted to another route.—Reuter.

FRENCH REQUEST FOR BRITISH ASSISTANCE.

REFERRED TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The British Government has referred to the military authorities at Cologne the French Government's request for facilities for the passage of coal trains to France through the British zone in the event of a general strike on German railways. It is understood that France has suggested temporary transfer of a small portion of the British zone to French control.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINERS STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Paris.—Owing to the failure of negotiations to increase the wages Moselle miners have declared a general strike but seven thousand remain to work the pumps. The French troops as a precaution have occupied the mines of Saar where the miners also struck. Saar railwaymen are also threatening to strike for inerease in wages.—Reuter.

GERMAN RESISTANCE HARDENING.

FRANCO-BELGIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Brussels.—Following a conference of the French and Belgian Ministers it was announced to-day that a complete agreement had been reached regarding traffic in the occupied area. Arrangements have been made to meet the systematic German disorganisation of the canals and waterways.—Reuter.

"WAR WILL GO ON."

NO COMPROMISE ON FUNDAMENTALS.

REPUBLICAN LEADER'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

"War will go on until the country's indepedence is recognised by her enemies, foreign and domestic", declares a proclamation issued by Liam Lyneh, the Irregular Chief of Staff and addressed to the Republican forces. "We cannot compromise on this fundamental condition", he says, and urges men not to be deluded into surrendering the strong position so dearly won. He concludes by saying "victory is within our grasp if we stand unitedly and firmly."

PRINTING WORKS DESTROYED.

Three armed men practically simultaneously with the issue of the proclamation blew up by land mines printing works in Dublin, doing thousand pounds worth of damage.—Reuter.

PEACE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Dublin.—It is declared in the Republican quarters that all the Republican leaders supported Mr. Lynche's rejection of Mr. Deasy's appeal and that there can never be peace until Mr. De Valera is approached as the President of "the Republic." Nevertheless it is believed here that the offered amnesty may result in a considerable thinning of the ranks of the Irregulars. The farmers' deputy in a speech in the Dail declared that any number of Irregulars would leave the ranks to-morrow morning but for the threat of death held over them.—Re

MR. LEAM DEASY'S PROPOSAL REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Mr. Liam Lyneh, the Chief of the Staff of the Republican Army, replying on behalf of his "Government and Army Council" says Mr. Laim Deasy's proposal cannot be considered.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

FREE STATE REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Mr. Cosgrave, the President of the Irish Free State, Mr. Hogan, the Minister of Agriculture and Kennedy, the Legal Adviser, have arrived in London and interviewed the Duke of Devonshire at the Colonial Office to-day. They also conferred with the Premier at Downnig Street for an hour, it is understood, with regard to the Anglo-Irish financial relations.—Reuter.

PRINCESS MARY PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Princes Mary and her son continue to progress satisfactorily. Further daily bulletins are being issued.—Reuter.

RIOTING AT WADHWAN.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANPUR, Feb. 10.

Further reports in connection with the riot in Wadhwan says that the reports of deaths are exaggerated. No death b occurred. Only some people on both the sides were wounded. Some 35 persons were arrested by the Police till yesterday evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a subject of Wadhwan State feel it my duty to contradict the grosel exaggerated and perhaps inspired report comes from Ahmedabad) of the alleged riot between Hindus and Mahomedans in Wadhwan City.

I have just received a letter from an eyewitness from Wadhwan stating the circumstances in which what was a small fracas wrongly called a riot, occurred. A Jamat of itinerant Bawas was passing in a religious procession through the bazar singing religious songs and ringing small bells. When it reached the mosque certain mischief-loving and fanatical persons near the mosque threw brick-bats at the Bawas: this exasperated one or two Bawas who pursued a Bohra Mahomedan with a view to beat him. The Bohra was followed by a crowd of curiosity-loving people composed of both sects; the Bohra took shelter in his shop and threw bottle of sulphuric acid at the bava with the result that the bava and some other people in the crowd were injured.

His Highness the Thakoresahib, on coming to know of this, immediately arranged to restore order.

There has been no loss of life, no serious casualties as wrongly reported. None of th local Hindus, neither Brahmins nor Rajputs, took any active part in the riot, no attempt was made to break or burn the doors of the Mosque and the conduct of the Superintendent of Police in the circumstances was most tactful and exemplary. It was due to him that nothing serious occurred.

The above accurate account will show that behind the news now circulated, there is either much ignorance or some unknown hand which is seeking to make political capital out of this small matter.—Yours, etc

POPATLAL L. CHUDGAR.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

ALLENBY-ISM.

INFLICTION OF VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

WHOLE DISTRICT TO PAY HEAVY FINE.

THREAT OF SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Cairo.—Lord Allenby has issued a proclamation imposing a fine of six hundred pounds on the district where Ambler was fired on on February 2nd. He threatens to seize the property of persons refusing to pay the quota, pointing out that many persons saw the assailant and did not attempt to detain him or otherwise assist the authorities.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET.

KING ACCEPTS RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Cairo.—The King has accepted the Cabinet's resignation.—Reuter

AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Melbourne.—A cabinet composed of the Nationalists and Country Party has been formed with Mr. Bruce as the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Mr. Page as the Treasurer.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND SOVIET GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—Newspapers state that the Government propose to send a representative to confer with the Soviet authorities.—Reuter

ZEPPELIN FOR U. S.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST PROJECTED FLIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

It is reported that France has protested to the United States against a big Zeppelin now being constructed in Germany for America traversing France in her projected flight to Chicago when she will be manned by German crew.—Reuter.

SALES OF TIMBER IN BRUSSELS

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Brussels.—As a result of the exploitation of the forest zone in Germany, large sales of timber will be held here.—Reuter.

DEATH OF VON RONTGEN.

DISCOVERER OF X RAYS

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Berlin.—The death has occurred in Munich of Von Rontgen, who discovered X-Rays. —Reuter.

Wilhelm Konrad Rontegen, German physicist was born at Lennep on the 27th March 1845. He received his early education in Holland, and then went to study at Zurich, where he took his doctor's degree in 1869. After a professional career in a number of colleges, he finally, in 1885, went to Wurzburg in the capacity of ordinary professor of physics and director of the physical Institute. It was here that he made the discovery for which his name is chiefly known, the Rontgen rays. In 1895, while experimenting with a highly exhausted vacuum tube on the conduction of electricity through gases, he noticed that a paper screen covered with barium platino-cyanide, which happened to be lying near, became fluorescent under the action of some radiation emitted from the tube, which at the time was enclosed in a box of black cardboard. Further investigation showed that this radiation had the power of passing through various substances which are opaque to ordinary light, and also of affecting a photographic plate. Its behaviour being curious in several respects, particularly in regard to reflection and refraction, doubt arose in his mind whether it was to be looked upon as light or not, and he was led to put forward the hypothesis that it was due to longitudinal vibrations in the ether, not to transverse ones like ordinary light; but in view of the uncertainty existing as to its nature, he called it X-Rays. For this discovery he received the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society in 1896, jointly with Philip Lenard, who had already shown, as also had Hertz, that a portion of the Cathode rays could pass through a thin film of a metal such as aluminium. Rontgen also conducted researches in various other branches of physics, including elasticity, capillarity, the conduction of heat in crystals, the absorption of heat-rays by different gases, piezo-electricity, the electromagnetic rotation of polarized light, etc

FRENCH BUDGET DEFICIT.

FINANCE MINISTER'S MEASURES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Paris.—In order to meet the Budget deficit of three and half milliard francs the Finance Minister M. De La Steyric interds to modify the proposal to increase taxation by tweny per cent, which had been previously reported. The twenty per cent increase will apply only to certain direct taxes. There will be a general increase of ten per cent from which Customs dues, business turnovers, luxuries and salaries will be exempt. It is estimated that this will produce 15,000 million francs. Half a milliard each will be secured from the surplus revenue or income tax and payments to the State by railway and it is hoped to obtain the remaining milliard by measures preventing evasion of income tax and economy.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S NATIONAL AIMS.

KEMAL'S POST-WAR POLICY.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME TO BE DRAWN UP.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Morning Post" wrote in mail week:—

Turkey's national aims, after peace had been established, are being laid down in popular speeches by Kemal Pasha during his present tour through the liberated regions. Though he never omits to declare that Turkey is still ready for war if the Powers do not recognise her claims, yet he evidently feels that it is time to direct the national interest to other spheres. The Turks generally are applauding his initiative, and saying that the nation will follow him as a guide. He crystallised his programme at Ismed yesterday, when he said:

The new Turkey will not be a State founded on bayonets and avid for conquest, but a State founded on economic force. We shall prove that our people are not more backward in this respect, than the Japanese. The former Ottoman Empire believed that it was sufficient for its economic prosperity to hold the principal keys of the international trade routes, namely, Suez, the Dardanelles, and the Caucasus. The new Turkey has given up these keys, yet it is convinced that it will soon prove its economic vitality and capacity.

Kemal then gave assurances regarding foreign companies trading in Turkey, saying:

Needless to say, all companies belonging to countries which respect our independence and national sovereignty may continue business. We need foreign capital, and all the nations which respect our national principles will find a secure place among us.

He gave an optimistic survey of the economic prospects of the country, saying:

When our merchants will smile again is not far off. Public security exists throughout the country in a degree not comparable with former times. Everyone is able to work on the land in security; public instruction and social relief have been developed; new agricultural schools have been opened, and agricultural banks are beginning active business again after the war's interruptions. Agricultural implements and machinery are being distributed to the peasantry; public works, too, are entering on a promising course, and our principal centres will shortly be linked up by railways, while new mineral resources will be opened up; in fact, the principal lines of national reconstruction are already laid.

Kemal concluded by saying that it was necessary now to draw up a national programme of post-war work and to apply it to the whole nation. This would be done by the People's Party which he was about to found, and which would assure continuance of the national unity in peace as heretofore in war.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

NEED OF REDUCING COST.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Speaking in Oldham to-day, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks dwelt on the need of reducing the cost of production in order to regain cotton export trade in the East and said that he saw no reason why the empire cotton production should not be quadrupled within five years. They had to face the fact that the future policy of India was going to be one of protection against the whole world and undoubtedly against Britain. The only way to try to defeat the coming tariff of the Government of India was for the cotton manufacturers to reduce the cost of production by getting cheaper material—Reuter.

COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

BILL FOR SPINNERS' CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation announce that a private bill will be re-introduced in Parliament to make the spinners' contributions to the Corporation's funds obligatory. Government facilities for the discussion of the bill have been promised and other prospects of the passage of the measure are favourable.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN MINE AT DAWSON.

122 MINERS ENTOMBED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Denver.—Hundred and twenty-two miners are entombed in a coal mine at Dawson as a result of explosion. The search party has recovered a hundred dead.—Reuter.

WORLD TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Barcelona.—In the final of the Mens' Singles in the World's Covered Courts Tennis Championship, Cochet (France) beat Gilbert (England) 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, and thus retains the Championship.

The final of the Ladies' Doubles Championship resulted in Golding and Vaussard (France) defeating McKane and Beamish (England) 6—1, 6—1.—Reuter.

EVIL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

MR. VARERKAR'S CONTRIBUTION TO ITS SOLUTION.

"TURUNGACHYA DARANT" AT THE NEW IMPERIAL.

It was given to Mahatma Gandhi to have the great vision that with millions of our fellow subjects submerged in the depths of ignorance and degradation India could never think of attaining freedom. What time we had indulged in idle talk regarding the uplift of humanity, the elevation of the depressed classes and so on and did nothing in actual practice, to remove the curse, it was Mahatma Gandhi who applied himself seriously to the task of removing the grave social injustice, which for centuries had been eating into the vitals of Indian nationality. He made it a practical problem by his own example and by his preachings and proved to his countrymen that it was easy of solution, given sincerity of purpose and courage of conviction. One of the fundamental conditions to which Congress workers and volunteers have to submit is that they will strive towards the removal of untouchability. The Volunteers' Pledge which was adopted at the Ahmedabad Congress lays down, *inter alia*,

"As a Hindu I believe in the justice and necessity of removing the evil of untouchability, and shall on all possible occasions seek personal contact with and endeavour to render service to the submerged class."

While few have shown the courage to deny the force and justice of such a condition, the many have paid lip-homage to the necessity of doing away with the curse of untouchability. Of course, the virtue of this bare measure of justice to our submerged brethren has been proclaimed from a thousand and one housetops and freely applauded.

In such a condition as this, it is a great national service which Mr. B. V. Varerkar, the well-known Marathi playwright has been rendering to the nation by his effort to focus attention on the festering sore of Hinduism and pleading for the solution of a problem which has begun to tell on our national destiny with ever increasing force. "Turangachya Darant"—"At the Prison Gate," as it may safely be rendered into English—is the latest politico-Social drama written by Mr. Varerkar, which has been presented to the public of Bombay by the Lalit Kaladarsha Natak Mandali at the New Imperial Theatre. Literally, one does not find oneself knocking at the gate of a prison. Metaphorically one finds that the title is even more justified by the actual theme than it conjures up to one's imagination. Here prison may well be translated as the depth of ignorance and hypocrisy to which the country at large has fallen a victim. The theme is realistic and the characters are such as we meet with in everyday life, on the cosmopolitan stage of Bombay. Mr. Varerkar has displayed great insight into the present conditions of life and shoots with unerring mark the cause of our downfall as a nation. In Johara—the singing girl—we find depicted a typical "dasi" of the ancient type, whose life was a constant dedication to gods. She is revealed to us as possessing a beautiful soul, covered up as it is with all the cheap and tawdry attractions of modernism. Sanjivarao who shares the glory with the heroine, compares favourably to one of the great characters eminently portrayed by Tolstoy in one of his literary masterpieces Sarje Rao the Maratha, who finds himself in the role of guardian and trustee of the young Sanjiva Rao, is one of the many sanctimonious humbugs who profess one thing and practise another. Bombay readers will easily recall to their mind some of our public men who make a brave show of publicly patronising the depressed class people, and privately expiating their "sin" (in a conventional sense) by going through forms of purification. The story itself may thus be summed up:

Sanjiva, the hero, a Brahmin youth of eighteen and heir to a large fortune, is one of those fellows whom Keats would describe as "wedded to romance and given away by a sonnet." He is staying in Poona and is already conventionally married; but really he is head over ears in love with music. For inspiration and guidance in the latter he looks up to Johara—an outwardly Mahomedan but actually a Hindu musician. Unlike the common run of such Daughters of Joy, she is a chaste, high-souled woman with nothing shady about her conduct or character. She is nearer thirty than forty in age and has learnt to take a maternal interest in Sanjiva. But his guardian and trustee, Sarjerao, a friend of the family, a modernised Maharatta, such as to be found in Baroda and the Central Indian States and Mr. John Chalmers, the present manager of the Bank established in Bombay by Sanjiva's deceased father, affect pious horror at the "improper" relationship between Sanjiva and Johara. One may incidentally note that Mr. Sarjerao is an elderly gentleman and happens to be a leading light of the Depressed Class Mission; for he has a great faith in cultivating philanthropy as an aid to popularity. But in private life one could not imagine a greater bigot. If the first gentleman is a sanctimonious humbug the second is a solemn fraud. For, Mr. John Chalmers is an Englishman in name only. In fact, he is none other than Janu Chambhar—the son of a Hindu shoe-maker. Some years back, he had accepted service as a butler under an Englishman and had gone out with him to England. After having received there a sort of an education, he has now returned as an expert in Banking. His fair skin and the veneer of English culture enable him to pass off as an Englishman. But the latter is so transparently thin that it is with the utmost difficulty that he can conceal his origin especially from the searching eyes of his elder brother, Santu, who has been honourably continuing the family trade of shoe-making. But of this more anon.

In the meanwhile the scene shifts from Poona to Bombay where the hero has come to assume charge of his estate, Johara, the musician, has also transferred herself to Bombay, probably in search of a better and a wider audience. She has brought with her from Poona, Santu, the shoe-maker; and has been helping him to establish himself in the more prosperous surroundings of this city. She has also by now adopted as her daughter an "untouchable" beggar maid by name Jinee. She was picked up from the street where she used to gain a pittance by singing some stray ballads and folk-songs in her sweet lyrical voice.

One evening while Sanjiva with his wife is on a visit to this strange and unconventional household, there is a knock at the door and Mr. Sarjerao and Mr. John Chalmers are announced to have arrived. And then things begin to hum and then they begin to happen. The avowed object of these worthies in coming to such a place is of course to engage Madame Johera for a Garden party where the charge of his estate would be formally conferred upon the hero and where side by side the annual gathering of the Depressed Class Mission would also be gone through. But things move beyond their calculations. Incidentally, the identity of John Chalmers is exposed by his brotner to Johara; and Mr. Sarjerao is caught red-handed dallying in the absence of the rest of the party, with that slip of a saucy girl, Jinee.

The next evening at the Garden Party, Johara finds herself the mistress of the situation. She sings so rapturously, so soulfully so divinely that in a short time she has the whole audience at her feet. And then she bends the occasion to her purpose by instilling into their hearts the paramount necessity of the removal of Untouchability and converting them to the Gospel of Khaddar. So when the curtain drops, the various members of that cosmopolitan gathering—the Parsee, the Bania, the Bhaya, the Mahar, the Chambhar—are all transformed into one undistinguishable mass of Indian humanity: for all the medley of colours of that heterogenous group has been composed into one dazzling vision of White Khaddar.

It is no wonder that a play like "Turangachya Darant" should arouse some opposition in certain quarters. But such opposition is in no sense particularly directed against Mr. Varerkar, the talented writer. It would be pertinent to recall that these are the self same quarters which applauded the late Maharaja of Kolhapur so long as he led a so-called non-Brahmin opposition against Brahminical ascendancy, but pulled him down from the high pedestal of leadership the moment he took in hand the problem of untouchability. In short, therefore, Mr. Varerkar may well expect to continue to find the sanctimonious humbugs of our Society ranged against him in his practical contribution to the removal of a great national curse. But he may count on the whole hearted approval and appreciation of all true Indian nationalists. "Turangachya Darant" is a play which deserves to be seen by all Non-Cooperators: it is an object lesson to them in the great truth preached by the Master—call him Mahatma if you like—that the removal of untouchability and the universal use of Khaddar are the two great factors in the solution of our political problem. In the words put into the mouth of Johara—Khaddar is a great leveller-up and Indian humanity cannot find its equilibrium otherwise than through Khaddar.

The performance is enticing and the three hours easily slip away before one is confronted with that eternal truth of the equality of man. The staging is admirable and Mr. Pendherkar, as Sanjivarao and Mr. Chapekar as Johara undoubtedly carry the palm for their acting as well as singing. Messrs. Deshmukh and Kulkarni may also be singled out for special praise in their respective roles of Santu the Chamar and Bhayyaji. To those who are used to the orthodox Marathi dramas, the happy innovation imported into the play by Mr. Varerkar may not easily appeal, but the public at large will not fail to appreciate the merits of the play and the performance.

CURZON'S RUINOUS POLICY.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO SUPPORT KEMAL.

The Parsi Rajkeya Subha has issued the following manifesto:—

Parsi Rajkeya Subha views with grave concern the reprehensible and ruinous policy pursued by Lord Curzon, the Foreign Secretary of the Government of Great Britain, who by ignoring the honest overtures of Turkey for peace thrice last year, and by haggling and denying to the brave Turks their birthright of Independence, is involving the Near and Middle East in a catastrophe fraught with serious consequences to the World in general and the British Empire in particular. The Subha whilst warning the Government against the grave danger, sympathises with the Muslim countrymen in their intense anxiety, suspense and sorrow, and fully hopes, that whilst giving their full suppport to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, they will retain that supreme self-restraint in this land, which has won the admiration of the whole world.

The Subha fully supports their countrymen in Kenya in their righteous struggle and wishes them complete success.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

As regards the situation in India, the Parsi Rajkeya Subha hopes and prays that the leaders may come to an understanding at an early date, to enable the people to march with unabated enthusiasm on the road to freedom, serving, suffering and sacrificing for their dear Motherland.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been called to the letter published in the issue of "The Chronicle" of the 8th instant over the signatures of myself and four others. I regret that the said letter should have been sent to the press before Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha had affixed his signature thereto. He is a staunch non-cooperator and would certainly be right in objecting to going to any Court of Law. In fairness to him I say that he declined to take the lead in the law-suits now pending in the High Court although requested to do so. It would therefore be wrong to associate his name with ours in this particular matter.

Mr. Bharucha's active sympathies with the shareholders of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., and his intimate association with us for the better management of that Company made us forget that we were unconsciously doing injustice to our beloved friend.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. KHOPKAR.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

TANSA WORKS.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

VISIT OF INSPECTION.

On Saturday a representative party of members of the Corporation, engineers and other guests paid a visit of inspection to the Tansa dam, and were fully informed as to the nature and the progress of what are known as the Tansa Completion Works in pursuance of the Corporation's decision of Dec. 12, 1921, to extend the Tansa scheme to its final limit. On this subject we cannot do better than quote from the attractive souvenir—pamphlet which was given to everyone who took part in the excursion.

"At first it was not proposed to bring in the whole of this quantity (i.e. 90 million gallons daily, the whole of the water which the "Tansa Catchment Area can yield in years of normal rainfall); but at the suggestion of Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, the Corporation resolved on 4th May 1922 to bring in the entire supply by means of pipes, the whole distance from the lake to the city, and to abandon, temporarily the use of the existing defective aqueduct until such time as it could be efficiently repaired and rendered safe against possible pollution. The question of determining the size of pipe necessary to convey this enormous daily supply of water from the source to the City was an exceedingly important one and was referred to a committee of consultants in Westminster, who, with the Municipal Hydraulic Engineer, agreed unanimously that it should be 72 inches in diameter from Tansa to Pogaon and 57 inches in diameter for the remainder, and also that two such pipes would be required.

FURTHER EXPANSION.

While preparations were being made to carry out this scheme the advisability of making the Tansa supply capable of still further expansion suggested an important modification. Under the Scheme as approved, it was proposed to take up the existing 48 inches and 50 inches diameter pipe lines north of Pogaon and utilise them south of Thana, putting the existing Tansa supply lines, for the time being at any rate, out of commission in the Northern Section. Investigations as to the possibilities of increasing the water-supply from the vicinity of Tansa Lake were made, and it was found practicable at a comparatively low cost to divert a portion of the monsoon flow of the Vaitarna Valley into the Tansa Catchment area by tunnelling through the intervening hill, constructing a low dam in the river bed, and strengthening and raising the Tansa Dam a further 25 feet. By this means an additional 70 million gallons of water per day could be made available at a cost of Rs. 155 lakhs. Such being the case the Municipal Commissioner on 20th April 1922 placed the data before the Corporation and recommended the continuation of the 72 inches diameter pipes to Powai instead of terminating them at Pogaon, and their connection to the existing two 48 inches mains at Ghatkoper by means of a 60 inches diameter rivetted steel pipe laid from the 72 inches diameter Pipes at Powai from the latter point they would be reduced in size to 57 inches diameter and would be continued to Bombay. The supply thus provided would be capable of expansion from 90 to 160 million gallons per day without alteration to any of the existing or future pipe lines. This modification was after consideration by the Water Supply Committee sanctioned by the Corporation on 4th May 1922, a fact which proves that the Corporation is capable of rapid decisions when necessity arises.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BRIDGES.

Before the pipes can enter Salsette the Bassein Creek has to be crossed. There are now three large steel bridges which support the pipes carrying the present supply across. It was originally proposed to substitute two 72 inches diameter pipes for the existing ones of 48 inches and 50 inches diameter, and to strengthen the bridges to carry the load, which would thus be more than doubled, and a contract was entered into with Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. for carrying out the work. Subsequent and further investigation, however, showed that such strengthening would probably be not only unsatisfactory but that the bridges might even then possibly not be safe. Also, owing to the design of the main guiders, a grave element of doubt would always exist. In view of this, the Corporation decided to retain the existing bridges unaltered, leaving the existing pipes thereon undisturbed and to build new bridges to carry the two 72 inches diameter pipes across to Salsette; at the same time making provision for the support of an additional 72 inches main whenever it may be needed, and leaving space for a roadway 24 feet in width, to enable the Government, should it so desire, to link up the old Bombay-Agra trunk road again and so reduce its length by 13 miles. The work of building these bridges has been given to Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., and is estimated to cost about Rs. 34 lakhs. The work has just been started and it is hoped to have it completed by the end of next year.

The above will give some idea of the importance of the work, of which the beginnings at Tansa Lake were visited by a distinguished company on Saturday. The special train left Victoria Terminus at 9 a.m. It stopped for a few minutes opposite Messrs. Braithwaite and Co.'s new works at Mulund, to give members of the party an opportunity of inspecting the new 72 inches diameter pipes which are there being finished for the Tansa scheme; next stop was at Kalyan, and then at Atgaon where motor-lorries fitted up as char-a-banes as well as one or two motor-cars for the exceptionally great, were waiting to receive the contents of the train—a means of locomotion (we refer to the motor-lorries) which, as Dr. Velkar was heard to remark, was excellent for a torpid liver. Nothing happened to disturb the cheery optimism of the party, some of whom, including ourselves, were so conscientious on arrival at Tansa as to walk the whole length of the dam and back again (3½ miles) before partaking of the refreshments prepared for them in a *shamiana* on the brink of the lake. Some of us, perhaps, were so much attracted by the charming picture which the lake itself presented in the mountain landscape as to give but cursory attention to the purpose of our visit: the inspection of the works. However, under the kind guidance of Mr. Huseynbhoy Lalji we saw how the dam had been raised and the place where the new outlet was being made and the beginning of the cutting for the new aqueduct, and were properly impressed with the magnitude and also the solidity of the work the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is there engaged on for the city's good. We also passed beneath an arch on which the names of many persons, chiefly English, were commemorated, after the manner of the ancient Romans, in connection with the work. Now that we come to think of it, the Romans did occasionally allow non-Roman names to figure on provincial monuments, as benefactors, and if we remember right, the same allowance was made upon the monument in question, a proof, presumably, of the advantage of a classical education for a ruling race. The day was fine, the scene was beautiful and we thoroughly enjoyed the expedition, for which the arrangements were perfect, not excepting the motor-lorries which contributed to the party's gaiety. The President of the Municipality, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, was a most courteous host, while Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, was indefatigable in his efforts for everybody's comfort. We returned to Bombay with the impression of a day spent in most pleasant company, and the impression that the Municipality has done and is doing a great work at Tansa Lake.

KENYA CRISIS

AN EMERGENCY BILL.

NON-OFFICIALS' OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Feb. 10

Nairobi.—Following the instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, an emergency bill was introduced in the Legislative Council yesterday prolonging the life of the Council which is due to expire on February 20th in order that new elections may be held after the Indian question has been settled, including the revised voters' roll.

A lengthy debate ensued in the course of which the bill was vigorously opposed by non-officials.

Lord Delamere characterised as unconstitutional the action of the Secretary of State for Colonies.

The second reading of the bill was eventually passed by the official vote.

The Governor, Sir R. Coryndon agreed, however, in view of the various arguments raised by the non-officials during the debate, not to proceed with the third reading of the bill pending a further appeal to the Colonial Secretary.

MOVEMENT OF ABYSSINIAN LEVIES

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Nairobi.—It is reported that a considerable force of the Abyssinian levies under a notable Abyssinian chief, is moving towards the South in the direction of Moyale. Details are meagre, but it is believed that the authorities have decided to strengthen their forces on the Northern frontier in the case of an emergency.—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

An appeal signed by Viscount Chelmsford, Lord Islington, Earl of Ronaldshay, Lord Meston, Sir Thomas Bennett, Sir J. Hope-Simpson and others is being issued for funds for the transfer of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel to four freehold houses acquired in the Gower Street.

The signatories are convinced that the work of this nature, primary objects of which are friendship and service, is essential to maintain the best Indo-British relations.

13,000 sterling have still to be raised of the total of 20,000 required.

The appeal expresses an earnest hope that the friends in England will contribute at least 7,000.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

With reference to the possibility of Government withdrawing support from the British Empire Exhibition if Sir William Joynson Hicks' report is not acceped Reuter learns that the question of withdrawal of Government support has not arisen and is not likely to aris. It is pointed out that Government is committed by an Act of Parliament. It is considered most improbable that the Duke of Devonshire will resign the chairmanship.—Reuter.

DOMINION HIGH COMMISSIONERS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The meeting of the High Commissioners of the Dominions held here to-day has unanimously agreed to support Sir W. Joynson Hicks' report on the organisation of the Empire Exhibition which, it is confidently anticipated, the Executive Council of the Empire Exhibition will unanimously adopt at its meeting on February 14th.—Reuter.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

SAGHALIEN, THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT'S VATICAN POLICY DEFEATED.

SPECIAL CABLE TO "THE CHRONICLE."

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Feb. 10.

The intensive campaign conducted by Buddhist denominations against the Government's proposal to exchange envoys with the Vatican has resulted in the Cabinet considering the voluntary withdrawal of the bill rather than suffer defeat in the Diet. As the consensus of opinion in the House of Representatives opposed the measure, the Benkyukai, the majority party in the House of Peers that espoused the cause failed to coerce the Seiyukai, the majority party in the Representatives into accepting Government's appropriation included in the budget to defray the expenses proposed for the new diplomatic post. Hence Government's beating retreat. Buddhists having won the fight against the Ministry's Vatican policy there is rejoicing beyond measure.

Viscount Goto, Tokyo's Mayor, who invited M. Joffe, the Soviet Representatives in a private capacity having incurred the displeasure of Conservative elements among venerable statesmen is now denounced by associations of ultra-patriots who mobbed Goto's residence, smashing windows and valuable furniture. They accuse Goto of furthering his own political ambitions at the expense of public peace which, they declare, is endangered by the restiveness of communistic circles, who are aroused by the mere presence of the Bolshevik envoy at Tokyo. Notwithstanding this Government are confident that the third Russo-Japanese Conference is possible in the near future, while on the other hand M. Joffe, shrewd as he is, openly declares against restarting negotiations unless northern Saghalien is evacuated.

DEBT AGREEMENT BILL.

PASSED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Washington.—The voting on the Debt Agreement in the House of Representatives was 291 against 44. The Bill now goes to the Senate.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has ratified the debt agreement almost unanimously.

The Democratic leader, Mr. Garrett, declared that he would support the measure because it made for the stabilisation of the world.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Washington.—The Senate Finance Committee has ordered the Debt Funding Bill to be favourably reported with minor amendments.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

French francs closed at 75/25, Belgian at 85/15, Lire at 96¾ and marks at 140 to 145 thousand. Sterling was 5/67 and 7/8ths.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

French francs closed at 75/50, Belgian at 85-80 and Lire at 9⅜ and 7-8ths. Marks were 140 to 145 thousand and sterling was 4/68 3/4.

SENSATION IN BERLIN MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Berlin.—A sensation has been caused here on the money market by one Berlin Bank's (supported, it is said, by the Reichsbank) purchasing marks with a considerable amount of English money estimated from 350,000 to half a million sterling.—Reuter.

COAL OUTPUT STATISTICS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 10.

An analysis of the official coal output figures made by the Board of Trade Journal gives remarkable results. During the seven weeks of December and January—not reckoning two weeks deducted by Christmas and New Year holidays—coal production rose to a level which has only been exceeded in the boom year of 1913. The average output during these seven weeks was five millions six-hundred and eleven thousand tons weekly. Allowing for the usual two weeks loss of production per year due to holidays this output is at the rate of two-hundred and eighty million tons yearly. The output for the year was only seven tons more and was on a basis of the eight hour working day, whereas the present output is based on a seven hour day.—(B. O. W.).

KSHATRIYA VIDYA-VARDHAK SANGH.

The President of the Kshatrya Vidya Vardhak Sangh writes to say that in response to their appeal to Sheth Hansraj P. Thackersay, the latter has been pleased to promise to dispense scholarships to the extent of Rs. 240 per annum to poor and deserving students of their community.

MARWADI SAMMELAN.

Under the auspices of the Marwadi Sammelan, a public meeting of the Marwadi community was held on Sunday, when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and others made speeches on "Khaddar and the Duty of the Marwadi Community." A fuller report will appear in the next issue.

"INDEPENDENCE" PARTY.

MOULANA AZAD SUBHANI'S SCHEME.

FORMATION OF PARALLEL GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PAN-ASIATIC FEDERATION.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, February 10.

Maulana Azad Subhani has issued a draft programme and constitution of the proposed independent party with a view to invite public suggestions and criticisms. The programme advocates the attainment of comple independence by peaceful revolution. The outstanding feature of the draft scheme is that it lays down means and methods of the formation of a parallel Government with necessary departments by stages and the establishment of a Pan-Asiatic Federation. It suggests that the Congress creed should be changed and Swaraj with complete independence be the objective and that the Congress be made the national parliament and the Congress Working Committee be made the Ministry and both should go to form a national Government and that new laws should be framed for the guidance of the nation. It further suggests that Swaraj debt be established in place of Swaraj Fund and that the subscription of Congress membership be made a national tax from 4 annas onwards and that the taxpayers be given franchise on the national assembly.

MALEGAON CIVIL SUITS.

(Associated Press.)

NASIK, Feb. 9.

Judgment in the Malegaon Civil Suits against the Government has been postponed till Monday the 12th instant.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

SESSION CONCLUDED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Chamber of Princes and the Ruling Chiefs concluded its session to-day. His Excellency the Viceroy attended. The Chamber re-elected H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner as Chancellor. This is the fourth time in succession that His Highness has been elected to this high office. The Standing Committee has been constituted as follows:—Maharaja Scindhia, Maharajas of Patiala and Alwar, Maharaja of Dholpur, Maharao of Cutch and Jamsaheb of Jamnagar. On the motion of the Maharaja of Bikaner congratulatory message has been sent to Their Majesties on the birth of the first grandson and to Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles on the birth of first son. The Maharaja of Bikaner was warmly congratulated on his re-election as the Chancellor.

AKALI LEADER'S CASE.

PT. MALAVIYA'S ADDRESS TO COURT.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 10.

Pandit Malaviya, counsel for defence in the Akali leaders' case addressed the court for three hours urging acquittal.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

A PART REPORT SUBMITTED TO GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

It is understood that Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council has postponed his projected visit to Calcutta this week-end owing to heavy pressure of work in connection with the preparation of the budget. The Government of India have just received a part report of the Inchcape Committee which, it is presumed, has necessitated Sir Basil Blackett's stay here.

Official and Personal.

Lord Dunmore, Lieut.-General Sir Skipton Climo, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Guest and Major T. A. Thornton left Government House, on Saturday.

Mrs. Marten Egan, Major R. V. Turner, Captain J. E. S. Percy, Mr. O. L. Paget, Mr. R. McBain and Mr. R. F. Ware arrived at Government House on the same day.

His Highness Sir Sultan Mahmud Shah Agakhan is on tour in Gujrat and Kathiawar to see his followers after his long absence in Europe.—(A. P.)

His Excellency visited the Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghatkopar on Sunday morning.

Lord and Lady Porchester, Sir Digby Warren, Major A. N. da V. Scott, Mr. F. Byass and Captain P. G. M. Elles arrived at Government House on Sunday morning Lord Ebury and Mrs. Martin Egan left Government House the same day.

EMIGRATION TO CEYLON.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION PASSED.

ASEMBLY PROCEEDINGS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10

The Legislative Assembly met again to-day to transact official business which included two resolutions in the name of Mr. Hullah for the approval of the draft notification in respect of emigration of unskilled labourers to Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

Before the proceedings actually commenced Mr. Sheshagiri Iyer on behalf of the Democratic Party moved a resolution conveying to Viscount Lascelles, and Princess Mary the profound pleasure of the Legislative Assembly at the birth of a son to them and a dutiful and loyal message of the pleasure of the Assembly also, to the King Emperor on the birth of a grandson. Mr. Samarth on behalf of the National Party and Sir Campbell Rhodes on behalf of the non-official Europeans endorsed the resolution which was carried.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in introducing a bill to supplement the Malabar Completion of Trials Act of 1922 traced the history of the legislation. It would be considered on Monday.

THE STAMP ACT.

Mr. Innes moving for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Stamp Act, 1899, said the Non-Judicial stamps although transferred to the provinces as a source of revenue were subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature under the devolution rules.

Under the bill, the stamp duty in respect of share certificates, letters of allotment of shares, letters of credit and proxies, would be raised from one to two annas. The duty in respect of promissory notes when the amount or value was less than rupees 250 would be two annas and in any other case four annas. There are some of the changes proposed to be introduced in the Stamp Act. The bill was then introduced.

AMENDING THE FACTORIES ACT.

The Assembly then considered the Bill to amend the Factories Act 1911. The important clause of this bill is that which provides a sub-section to Sec. 22 to the effect that where any person is employed on a Sunday in consequence of his having had a holiday in one of the three days preceding that Sunday then that Sunday shall for the purpose of calculating the weekly hours of work of such person be deemed to be included in the preceding week.

Mr. Joshi moved an amendment to this clause to the effect that any person employed on a Sunday in consequence of his having had a holiday or any other day in the week consistently with this Act shall for the purpose of calculating the weekly hours of work be deemed to be included in the preceding week. In the opinion of Mr. Joshi the Government by their amendment was trying to give the go-bye to the principle of sixty hours per week and introduce the principle of one hundred and twenty hours in a fortnight. This was against the International convention which this House itself ratified.

Mr. Innes explained that the intention of the Government was to enable an employer to substitute for Sunday any religious festival day, whether it preceded or succeeded that Sunday. There was, therefore, no question of altering the principle of sixty hours per week.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee and Mr. Chaudhari opposed the amendment which was lost. After further discussion the bill was passed.

LAW RELATING TO PAPER CURRENCY

Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, in a short speech introduced the bill to consolidate the law relating to the Government Paper Currency as explained in the statement of objects and reasons. The object of the present bill accordingly is to consolidate the existing law in a single enactment for facility of reference.

EMIGRATION TO CEYLON.

The Assembly then proceeded with the further consideration of the following resolution moved by Mr. Hullah on the first February but which was postponed on the demand of the members for papers relating to the subject of emigration which Government had in their possession:—

"This Assembly approves the draft notification which has been laid in the draft before the Chamber specifying the terms and conditions on which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful to Ceylon and recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the notification be published in the Gazette of India.

Mr. Sarma in urging the Assembly to approve the draft notification assured that it was not the desire of Gavernment to encourage unduly emigration from India abroad, but there was no use disguising the fact that in certain parts of India there was undue congestion of labour whose conditions were not very satisfactory. He pointed out that relations between India and Ceylon were peculiar and were not in any way similar to those existing between India and distant overseas dominions.

Mr. Rangachariar said that he was not opposed to emigration of labour to Ceylon.

Concluding, he said, "Sir, the Ceylon Government after a long delay say that the conditions of labour in Southern India will be enquired into before determining the wages of labour in Ceylon. This is merely a move on their part to gain time. The Ceylon Government and the Ceylon labour deputation are one. The deputation was not a Government deputation unlike the other deputations which waited upon us from Mauritius and the Federated Malaya States. The Ceylon deputation was really a planters' deputation and there was no Governmnt servant on it. I say we should not leave the matter of wages to the Ceylon Government. I insist that this question of wages should be immediately attended to by us.

After further discussion the original resolution of Mr. Hullah was carried.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

WHIRLING WORLDS.

Professor H. H. Turner, who gave his fifth lecture on 6th January at the Royal Institution, London, on "Six Steps up the Ladder to the Stars," said that the idea that the rings of Saturn were whirling round it gave rise to the conception that the planets in our Solar System were whirling round the Sun, and that the system was made orginally out of the Sun itself.

It was probable that the earth and the moon were formed by the centrifugal force of the Sun throwing them off, and that they had cooled later. The earth and Moon went round each other. They could be compared to two partners waltzing, although the earth was the much larger partner. The Moon was probably split off from the Earth, much as a double star was made.

It was very doubtful, continued the lecturer, if there was any water on Mars. Percival Lowell had written a very beautiful story about Mars. though if he (the lecturer) were asked if it was all true he could only say that was another matter. The movements of the stars indicated that they were a star system. They were so far away that they seemed to go slowly, as Tennyson had expressed it, in the line "The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls." The stars in the Pleiades, for instance, were all flying along together.

There were many groups of stars flying along like birds in migration. Millions and millions of stars appeared to be in flight, but later they would come back. This was pure speculation, but in the last twenty years a great fact had been established that meteors were travelling outwards and inwards. This proved that the star system was a different thing to our solar system.

If the star system was like our solar system we should recognise a big sun, and we should have been able to notice any star bigger than the rest. We could not account for two streams of stars if the star system resembled our solar system. There were a thousand million stars in our air cluster, whose course was controlled by a democratic movement of all the stars. They were all pulling at each other by the law of gravity.

MESSRS. JINNAH AND BHURGRI.

JOIN THE NEW PARTY.

The Bombay Correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

"I have been reliably informed that Mr. Jinnah has joined the new party. It is stated that Mr. Bhurgri also intends to join the new Party, if he has not already done so."

MULSHI SATYAGRAH MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 10.

The Mulshi Satyagrah meeting will be held at Poona on Sunday evening in the Reay Market when Mr. Vinayakrao Bhuskute and other Satyagrahis will be congratulated. The Mulshi Satyagrah movement will be reviewed and the future policy announced. The meeting time is 6-30 p.m.

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SERBIAN ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

WAIL OF MUSLIMS.

LAUSANNE TURNS A DEAF EAR.

(Specially translated for the "Chronicle.")

The following is a continuation from the "Chronicle" of the 2nd instant, of the Macedonian Muslim Association's protest to the Lausanne Conference:—

The Musalman element which has remained under the Jugo-Slav administration is superior by 75 to 80 per cent. to the number of Serbians. Since the Balkan war this overwhelming Musalman majority has been subject, by the force of events, to the mastery of a minority. The latter has not ceased for an instant, by vexations and even tortures, to render life insupportable to the Turks, Albanians, and other elements.

(1) The ethnic and religious rights of minorities are not at all respected by the Serbian functionaries.

In Serbian Macedonia and at Kosora, where the majority of the population is Musalman, not a single Musalman official is met with. In the townships of Uskub, Prestina, Ipak, Metrobitza, Kalkandeleu, Ishtib, Monastir, and Komanova where the Musalmans form an overwhelming majority, they are not allowed to elect their mayor, as they are legally entitled to do.

(2) In Bosnia and Herzegovina the Musalmans are better treated. They have 25 deputies in the Parliament, while the Musalmans of Macdonia and Kosova, whose population is four times more numerous, they are not able to have thirteen deputies.

(3) A so-called agrarian reform (*Agrarna reforma*) is singularly directed against the Musalmans. This *Agrarna reforma* in truth is quite another thing than a reform; it aims at dispossessing the Musalmans of the lands belonging to them and distributing them among Serbs. Thus they are reducing the Musalmans to misery and their properties pass not only in the hands of Serbian peasants, but still more in those of the Civilians, soldiers, and even in those of deputies more or less camouflaged as agriculturists. The deputy for Uskub, Dr. Michal Shuchklavie, a man of considerable means, has in this way entered into possession of several Musalman properties.

(4) The State has put its heavy hand on the immoveables of all the Muslmans who had to leave the country, either during the Balkan war, or later and has refused passports to enter to those Musalmans who desired to reenter their homes.

(5) There is not a single town, a single locality where the mosques, the cemetries, and the *Erkaf* of the Musalman have been respected. All the scholastic buildings, as well as most of the buildings of the *Erkaf* have passed to the Serbs. The Mustafa Pasha mosque, one of the most beautiful in Uskub has been closed since the Serbian occupation. The religious school house close to the mosque has been let to a wine merchant. At Uskub again the mosque of Ala-Djami, situated in the heart of the Musalman quarter has been turned into a stable. All the pious foundations of Katchanik and the mosque of Sinan Pasha, the Madresseh of Orta-Tcharchi at Komanova have been sequestrated by the Government. A Musalman place of worship of Kalkandeleu has been made over for garrisoning a troop of cavalry.

(6) It is a year when 1200 persons, inhabitants of the village of Lap, a suburb of Prestina, had been massacred. The Musalmans of the neighbourhood who fled in terror, have not yet been able to obtain permission to return to their homes. Montenegrins have been brought into these regions, and they have practised all sorts of cruelties towards the Musalmans. In Southern Serbia, the same kind of vexations and abominations are raging.

(7) Not only are the Musalman schools closed and their buildings given to the Christians, but even education in their maternal tongue has been suppressed in an extraordinary manner.

(8) Hundreds of innocent Musalmans have been imprisoned and condemned to extremely severe penalties after being put to torture, under the accusation of connivience in favour of Bulgar bands who had made incursions into the districts of Uskub and of Komanova. The prisoners have been subjected to the tortures of the Inquisition.

We could add the following facts on the recent Serbian atrocities in the district of Prestina.

(1) In the village of Repa, a suburb of Prastina, 27 women and 35 children were massacred by the Serbs. The rest of the population was obliged to emigrate. Several young girls were outraged.

(2) At Pakasnitcha, equally a suburb of Prestina, the inmates of seventy Musalman houses out of eighty were bayonetted by the soldiers by order of the Governor. The rest fled and sought refuge in Turkey.

(3) The Musalman inhabitants of Keurpeme were deported and their effects distributed among the Serbians. In the course of the route several of the deportees perished in ambushes.

(4) Most of the Musalman inhabitants of the villages of Revotcha, Yaradche, Prapasditcha, Katchakola, Orlak, Japtchina, and Dobrodol were massacred. The rest have been deported or obliged to emigrate.

AN APPEAL ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT WILSON. IN AUGUST 1919.

Constantinople, 5th August, 1919.

To Mr. Wilson, President of U. S. A.

As your Excellency well knows Macedonian troubles have given rise to the Balkan war and to the general war. They will always be a fatal source of unrest and trouble unless the welfare of the different elements of the Macedonian population is taken in consideration in strict accordance with the spirit of your fourteen principles. Please do give instructions to the American section of the International commission for mandates to come and see how things are in Macedonia and to what extent the coercive and barbarous rule of the Greeks is depriving the majority of the population of the most essential human rights.

Sd. Nafiz.

THE MEMORIAL.

The following is the presented by the Macedonian Musalman Association to the Representatives of the Powers at Constantinople.

Believing that your Government has taken into its serious consideration the Macedonian question, in which innumerable Musalmans are greatly interested, at a moment when the fate of the world is to be settled in consonance with the principles of justice and humanity, we humbly approach you to submit the following exposition with this special object.

In the case of Macedonia being dismembered and divided in an unequal manner between the adjoining States, without substantial guarantees for equality and the preservation of the rights of minorities being established, it is mathematically clear that the population of this country would reap from it only misery and grief. Inhabited by elements of races very different from each other and being a field in which intrigues and passions wrestled against each other, should not Macedonia receive a solution suited to her exceptional geographical situation? In the parts of Macedonia annexed to Bulgaria, not only the rights of property of the Musalmans have been totally annihilated, but their liberty and lives were also continually menaced, resulting in a general emigration. The portion of Macedonia which fell to Greece has not been in anyway happier. There the policy of annihilation has been systematically organised.

The treaty of Athens, however, it did not contain sufficient guarantees for the safety of the rights of the different elements in the population has yet been always applied at the cost of minorities. After, the declaration of the general war, the above-named treaty, considered as weak. Greece and the other Balkan States by way of reprisals seized the immovable properties of the minorities. Thus these races and particularly the Musalman inhabitants of Macedonia, wounded in their vital interests, impatiently await the just decisions of the Peace Conference on the fate of their country. It must be noted here that Greece had inaugurated the seizure of the properties of Musalmans long before the war. The cases of the isles of Chios and of Hytilene are specially typical. To have an idea of the ferocity of Greek persecutions, it is enough to mention that all Musalmans have been compelled to emigrate from Thessaly since its occupation by the Greeks.

Some Balkan Governments, in order to assure the success of their imperial designs, oblige the people to sign proclamations favourable to them. The population, under the terror of an oppressive regime, find it impossible to protest or manifest its real sentiments. Consequently, such documents should not be taken as valid. Above all, the claim of Greece for Thrace, supported by false assertions like the one that the Musalmans would be contented under a Greece regime, is truly astonishing. A simple plabiscite, under the control of the Powers would suffiue to falsify the Greece assertions.

Relying on the above-mentioned facts, we come to pray to your Excellency that the question of Macedonia should be considered at the Peace Conference as a separate one by itself. In all cases, beyond the reach of the regime to be applied to Macedonia, it would be necessary to attach to a solid treaty, under the guarantee of the League of Nations, a section relating to the questions of property, subjection, travel, etc. Otherwise the material impossibility of minorities to defend their rights in the local tribunals has been proved by all the past cases.

Now:— a

(1) Macedonia could form a unity only under an international guarantee.

(2) In the contrary event, the safety of the rights of Musalmans under the protection of the League of Nations is a solution by which your Government would once more prove its paternal solicitude for a population abandoned to its sad fate.

With the assurance af four fidelity we pray to your Excellency, to accept the expression of aur most profound respect.

IMPORTANCE OF THEORY OF RELATIVITY.

Dr. Dorothy Wrinch, lecturing before the Association of Women Science Teachers at University College, London, said at the outset that she proposed to restrict her observations to the relation of relativity to scientific methods. In almost every one of the essential parts of the theory of relativity, some principle was involved which sooner or later must become of vital importance in every science, and the fact that any one of those notions had not yet appeared in any one particular science was rather due to the state of that science than to anything in the nature of the idea itself.

There were two types of relativity. With regard to the earlier type, it made a compact subject in itself, and was developed, as the result of the work of a long line of mathematicians, in the early days of the Twentieth Century. The second part of the theory of relativity, which was the part which had led to the sensational triumphs they heard so much about, was the work of Einstein and his school, and was composed to a large extent of pure mathematics.

Over and over again it was found that some little branch of pure mathematics was developed gradually out of some small idea in the minds of perhaps one or two investigators until it became a branch of abstract thought, which sooner or later was used as the structure of a new branch of physics or other particular science, and, therefore, the theory of relativity was of very great importance to pure mathematics. In this the theory of tensors was used to build up the whole modern theory of gravitation.

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BENGAL COUNCIL.

RENT BILL WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

At the Bengal Legislative Council the Calcutta University Bill was introduced. Sir A. Chaulhuri urged that the bill should be thrown out. The Calcutta University had no jurisdiction over Assam and if it was enacted it would affect Assam. So the Council was not competent to pass the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Cotton, President, said that as previous sanction of the Governor-General had been obtained for the introduction of the bill the decision should be regarded as final. In support of his ruling he cited the Madras University Bill recently passed by the Madras Council. The bill was, then, introduced.

Another bill for the suppression of immoral traffic in Calcutta and suburbs was also introduced.

Discussion on the Calcutta rent bill at the Bengal Legislative Council was cut short by a statement made by Hon. Sir Surendra Nath Banerji, Minister for Local Self-Government. He said that the question being one of great difficulty and complexity Government had been considering it over since October last. Government had invited opinions of local bodies and of representative men. These opinions were evenly balanced and the Government had decided to continue the present Rent Act for a period extending upto the end of March 1924. In the meantime a committee would be appointed to consider the question of house accomodation in Calcutta. There were two bills which would help in the solution of the problem. One was the town planning bill and the other Howrah Improvement Trust Bill.

In view of the assurance given by the Minister the Rent Bill was withdrawn.

BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE CENTENARY.

In celebration of the centenary of Brazilian independence, the most important international exhibition ever organised in south America is being held in Rio de Janeiro. On September 7th, 1922, Don Pedro led the group of patriots who revolted against the oppression of Jean VI King of Portugal, and proclaimed the independence of Brazil. One month later Don Pedro was proclaimed emperor.

The Exhibition, which was opened by the President of the Republic, attended by Ambassadors of the leading nations, on the centenary of the declaration of independence stretches from the Ponta do Calabouco to the Avenda Rio Branco, forming a semi-circle on the Bay of Guanabara and comprizes a series of exhibition halls representing all the great powers.

Artistically placed at the foot of the Montro do Castello, the exhibition halls of England, Italy and Denmark are together. The Italian hall, built in the pure artistic style which characterises classical Italian construction, contains only the most representative products of that country, for lack of space alone made a close selection inevitable. Venice is represented by its beautiful crystals; Florence has sent its bronzes and statues; Bille shows in cloths, and Fiat cars are representative of the leading product of the town of Turin.

KATHIAWAD RAJKEYA PARISHAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 10.

The Gohelwad Provincial Committee of Kathiawar Political Conference unanimously resolved to hold the 3rd Kathiawad Rajkiya Parishad at Bhavnagar in October next. A special meeting of the local leading citizens confirmed the resolution. A provisional committee has been formed and the members of the reception committee are being enrolled.

A Rangoon message says:—An estimate, probably of a loss of 9 lakhs of rupees is made as a result of the disastrous fire which broke out at midnight on Friday in the rice mill belonging to Ally Moolla Industrial Corporation Ltd. in Lower Pazundaung. (A. P.)

The death occurred suddenly on Friday night at Hyderabad (Deccan) of Mr. H. G. Rochfort, Superintendent of the Nizam's Industrial Exhibition, an old and much respected resident of Hyderabad. Though 67 years of age he was an indefatigable worker for the cause of the Anglo-Indians and had been Secretary to the Y. M. C. A. for many years. The funeral was very largely attended this evening. (A. P.)

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GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

ONE BUSINESS PROHIBITION DESTROYS.'

INSTITUTES FOR ALCOHOLICS CLOSED.

FOR WANT OF PATRONS.

The liquor trade has often argued that Prohibition would injure business. At last proof has been secured of one business destroyed by Prohibition, but the liquor trade is not advertising the fact.

Dr. Gifford Gordon of Australia who went to America to study Prohibition, has written of the effect of Prohibition upon the business of curing drunkards. He went to the men who operate the institutes for the treatment of alcoholics and this is what he writes "To learn what effect the new Amendment has had on the prevalence of alcoholism, I went direct to the men who operate these institutions. The first I interviewed was Dr. Wallace of the San Francisco Neal Institute. 'Mr. Gordon, he said to me there were 68 Neal Institutes throughout the United States. Twelve years prior to Prohibition these institutes treated more than 125,000 patients. After two years of Prohibition they are out of Commission.

Dr. Neal whom I interviewed in Los Angeles confirmed Dr. Wallace's statement.

But Neal Brothers do not regret that their business has gone. They are glad to be relieved of the heartaches and misery caused by liquor. If anyone knows the evils of the liquor traffic, they know it.

Journeying to Chicago I stopped at Dwight (Illinois). I wanted to see what used to be the largest Qeeley Instiute, not only in America but in the world. It is a beautiful building, but since Prohibition it has proved far too large for the patients. Now it has been leased to the United States Government for five years, and is being used for a Hospital for soldiers. Dr. Ougaton head of this Institution, teld me that there used to be fifty Keeley institutes in America. Today there are only twelve, and most of these are very small. The building now being used by Keeley Cure in Dwight is a small brick cottage and has only 30 patients.

In Chicago. I stood before the old Washington Home on West Madison Street. This institution was established in 1863 for the care of inebriates. In 1917, 995 patients were admitted there. On March 1st. 1920 Washingtonian Home closed its doors, and since then it has been sold for other purposes.

Dr. Horatio Pollock. Statistician of the State Hospital Commission for the State of New York, wrote me a letter in which he states.

There are now no institutions in this country solely for inebriates. Restrictions on the liquor traffic during the War Period undoubtedly hastened the extinction of the institutions.

I realised the truth of this statement when I visited the old Inebriate Home in Knoxdille, Iowa. There were five great buildings but they no longer contained alcoholic patients. The building has been purchased by the Federal Government for use as a hospital and hoce for disabled soldiers.

FOR NEW DELHI: ARE THE MOSQUES TO GO?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" for January 30th on page 10, headed "For New Delhi—Are the Mosques to go?", I attach copy of a question asked and the answer given recently in the Legislative Assembly, which gives some information on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar (Madras Nominated Official): Sir, may I ask the Hon. the Home Member whether his attention has been drawn to an article in the "Muslim" dated the 4th February, 1923, in which allegations are made against demolition of tombs and mosques in Delhi, and whether the Home Member is prepared to make a statement in regard to that matter?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey (Home Member): I have obtained a copy of the "Muslim" dated the 4th February, 1923, and read it. The article in question refers to a large number of buildings, some 14 in all, but in no single case is it alleged that a mosque has been demolished. In reading the list of buildings, with its reference to mosques lying in ruins, etc., a somewhat mistaken impression might be gained; for very many of these buildings are old ruins which have been abandoned for a very considerable time, the remains of former suburbs and villages, and have suffered from natural decay.

Though it is not stated that any mosque has been demolished, it is stated that some are in danger of abolition, and in one case in particular, the mosque at Kalali Bagh, a good deal of local feeling was created by the fact that a mark, supposed to be demolition mark, was placed on the compound wall of the mosque. This, however, was not a demolition but a survey mark, and the road which would otherwise have cut off part of the mosque compound was actually diverted.

I am fully satisfied, after making personal enquiries, that the Chief Commissioner is showing scrupulous care not only to see that nothing is done to injure any building which can be recognised as religious, but he is fully alive to the necessity of taking local opinion with him in regard to the treatment not only of mosques actually in use in the large area occupied by new Delhi, but of the numerous ruins in this area. I have seen letters addressed to the Juma Masjid and Fatehpuri Masjid Committees on the subject, and those who are acquainted with Raisina will realise that so far from attempting to destroy religious buildings wholesale, we have spent considerable sums of money in conserving them and their surroundings. The Muslim public may, I think, be assured that the local authority is doing its best to prevent any kind of incident likely to cause offence to genuine religious feeling regarding its buildings.

KHADDAR.

HINTS ON DYEING IN SWADESHI COLOURS.

Mr. Maganlal K. Gandhi, director, Khaddar Publication Bureau, writes from Satyagrahashram Sabarmati, as follows:—

With the spreading of love for the Khaddar, the attention of many people has naturally turned to the question of dyeing it in Swadeshi colours, and we have received numerous querries on the subject. Up to this time we have known of only two books dealing with this thing. One, giving all the details in accurate measurements and proportions is by the well-known patron of Charkha and the Acharya of Chemistry, Shriyut P. C. Roy, and the other, devoid of any weights and measures, is by Shriyut Bansidhar Jain of the Technical Institute, Lashkar (Gwalior). The former containing the sample pieces of Khadda of all the colours dealt with in the book and translated both in English and Hindi from the original in Bengali costs Rupees 2-8 in any of the three languages (pages 70) and can be had from the author at the address 96, Maniktalla Main Road, Calcutta. The latter only in Hindi (pages 56) costs annas 10. The author of the latter, however, according to his last letter is making preparation for printing a revised and reformed edition of his book which, if prepared, according to the scientific method of the Acharya and having the samples of all the numerous colours dealt with in it, may turn out to be as useful as that of the Acharya.

All the recipes described in the former book have been tried in the Bharatvarshiya Khadi Vidyalaya of Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, with good success in all except the red and the indigo. In the latter two colours the Vidyalaya only has failed. The indigo and the red seem to be the most difficult of all. It is necessary that more hints be given in the book dealing with these colours in future.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

SJT. G. DESHPANDE TO PRESIDE.

The Bombay Suburban District Conference will be held at Ghatkopar on Saturday the 3rd, and Sunday the 4th, March, 1923, under the presidentship of Srj. Gangadher Rao Deshphande (Belgam).

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

A DECISIVE BATTLE FOR CRICKET SUPREMACY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Johannesburg.—Each side having a win and a draw to its credit the Fourth Test Match is regarded as a decisive battle for cricket supremacy. The crowd was excited when the play opened to-day and interest was intense. The weather was fine, wicket perfect and 7000 people saw England make 244 and South Africa with ten minutes batting, make 8 for no wickets. England made a feeble start and were 85 for three. After that Carr made 63 and Mead 38. The partnership between them yielded 73 and that between Carr and Fender 44 which advanced the total to 177 for 5. Mann 34 and Kennedy 16 put on finishing touches. The African bowlers throughout bowled very cleverly. Hall took 6 for 82 and Blanckenberg 2 for 46.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Johannesburg.—In fine weather before a record crowd (nearly twenty thousand) South Africa continued their innings. They made 295, of which Ward made 84 in excellent style in 150 minutes. Nourse scored 51 which included nine fours in 88 minutes. L. E. Tapscott hit vigorous, 50 not out. England at the close of the day made 6 for loss of no wicket.

Napier M. C. C. versus East Coast Minor Associations match was drawn.—Reuter.

HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

It is announced that Beckett has signed the articles to meet Dempsey for the World's Heavyweight Championship in July or August next in New York. The match is conditional on Beckett's beating Dick Smith at the Halland Park Hall on February 19th.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the International Rugby Football match England beat Ireland to-day by 23 points to 5 points. The match was player at Leicester. 20,000 people watered the game. Ground was in good condition and the weather was fine.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

After quarter of an hour's play Davies dropped a beautiful goal. Ireland replied with fierce forward rushes and for a time the play was confined to forward play in midfield. Then the brilliant passing of English backs resulted in Smallwood scoring a try. Conway did not convert. Corbett finished his fine run with a try and again Conway was unsuccessful with kick. Just before the interval Price scored a try and Conway converted. The interval score was:

England ..... 15 points.
Ireland 0

After resumption, the Irish forwards made some characteristic rushes and took all to English twenty-five. McClelland scored a try for Ireland and Crawford converted. After some smart passing by English backs Lowe crossed under posts and converted. Ireland were then kept on the defensive and near the end Voyce scored a brilliant try for England. Final scores were.

England ..... 23 points.
Ireland ..... 5 points.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The following are the results of yesterday's football:—

LEAGUE DIVISION ONE.

Arsenal two, Notts Forest nil;
Manchester City one, Aston Villa one;
Birmingham two, Oldham Athletic three;
Blackburn Rovers one, Tottenham Hotspurs nil;
Bolton Wanderers two, Burnley one;
Cardiff City five, Newcastle United nil;
Everton three, Chelsea one;
Huddersfield two, Sheffield United one;
West Bromwich Albion nil, Liverpool nil;
Sunderland two, Middlesboro one;
Stoke four, Preston North End two.

LEAGUE DIVISION TWO.

Barnsey one, Leeds United nil;
Blackpool three, South Shields nil;
Bradford City one, Wolverhampton Wanderers one;
Crystal Palace four, Rotheram nil;
Derby County one, Port Vale two;
Fulham three, Bury nil;
Hull City two, Clapton orient one;
Notts County one, Manchester United six;
The Wednesday four, Stockport County one;
Southampton three, Coventry nil;
West Ham two, Leicester City two;

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN SECTION.

Ashington two, Crewe Alexander four;
Barrow two, Grimsby Town nil;
Darlington nil, Halifax Town one;
Hartlepools nil, Bradford nne;
Lincoln City two, Tranmere Bovers nil;
Nelson four, Durham City nil;
Rochdale one, Accrington Stanley one;
Southport nil, Chesterfield two;
Walsall one, Wrexham nil;
Match between Wigan and Stalybridge was postponed owing to flooded ground.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION.

Brestford three, Swindon nil;
Bristol Rovers one, Luton one;
Charlton Athletic three, Gillingham one;
Exeter City four, Newport County nil;
Merthyr Town nil, Bristol City one;
Millwall nil, Reading nil;
Northampton one, Swansea Town three;
Norwich one, Aberdare Athletic four;
Plymouth Argylle two, Queens Park Rangers nil;
Southend nil, Portsmouth nil;
Watford one, Brighton and Hove Albion two.

SCOTTISH CUP. THIRD ROUND.

Peterhead nil, Aberdeen thirteen;
Dunfermline nil, Raith three;
Celtic two, East Fife one;
Third Lanark two, Ayr nil;
Motherwell three Falkirk nil;
Dundee nil, Hamilton nil;
Bo'ness two, Nithsdale nil;
Hibernians two, Queens Park nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrie one, Rangers nil;
Alloa one, Partick nil;
Hearts five, Kilmarnock nil;
St. Mirren two, Clyde nil.

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"The stream of **blood** that had collected in the open drain."

"The accident was such as had never been witnessed in Bombay."

"The car was apparently being driven excessively fast."

See The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th February 1923, page 7.

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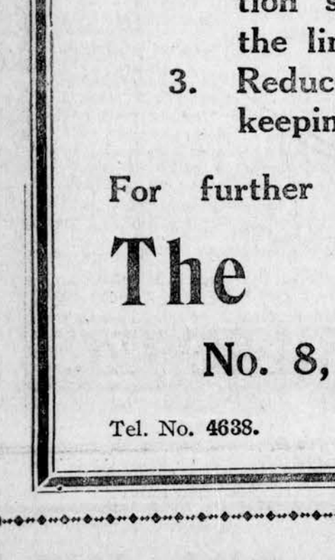
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.

LOK - TILAK

6 FEET HIGH.



By Wagh, Sculptor, Girgaum, Bombay.

This model, prepared by Mr. V.V. Wagh, for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

Mr. S.B. Tilak, one of the Lokamanya's sons writes:—

"In my humble opinion the model is superb, imposing and truly life-like. Your signal success wrought indeed a surprise on me this time, and I feel no hesitation in declaring that you have practically immortalized your own name by this marvellous masterly achievement. The statue, as it stands, is an ideal personification of the indomitable spirit of the late Lokamanya proclaiming to the generations yet unborn, with mute and serene eloquence, that Home Rule is our birthright and we will have it—cost what it may."

"THE FIGHTING PROGRAMME."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a letter, published to-day in the "Chronicle", over the signature of Swami Satya Devaji, the writer gives the readers to understand that he wants a "fighting programme". May I respectfully tell the Swamiji, that no stronger and more manly "fighting programme" was ever placed before the country than the one which Mahatmaji presented at the Calcultta Special Sessions of the Congress, and the struggle that followed, under the leadership of Mahatmaji, will ever be preserved as the most precious chapter in the History of India in chains. The consummate skill, the matchless tact and extraordinary far-sightedness, that marked his generalship, will ever remain a fruitful source of inspiration, to the present and future leaders of the people.

Now, what is the programme which the Swamiji is pleased to call a "fighting programme"? The same old question of contesting the elections securing a majority in the Councils, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance. This is all, is the thundering "Fighting Programme"! It may as well be said that the fight that will then rage will rend the skies, and the din of the warfare will make even the mountains shake, and awaken echoes in the atmosphere surrounding the globe.

A programme does not become "fighting", by merely calling it so: and if bandying of words can be dignified into a "fight" they are welcome to it. The fight that will establish Swaraj in India is to be fought not on the floor of the Council Hall, but on the vast battlefield of this Karma-Kshetra, the continent of India. Gentlemen in the pro-Council Camp very often speak of their fighting programme, but the country is wondering all this time what fighting is there at all! It looks as if they do not know their own minds, and are simply deluding themselves and others with empty high-sounding phrases. They talk of wrecking the Councils. I ask, is a house of cards that will go down at a breath, or is it a structure of brick and mortar, that they can smash it with blows of pickaxe? What is the meaning of wrecking? Even admitting that they wreck the Councils: what then? Will the Government abdicate, and come on its knees? and will there not be still, the brute force—the police and the army—to keep the Governmental machine going? But after all what are these Councils? They are mere appendages to the real machine. They are mere toys, thrown to the mischief making boys to keep them quiet! and breaking of these toys, they pompously call "fighting"!

If you really desire a "fighting programme", first go to the villages, the country at large, prepare the surging mass of humanity on the lines of non-violent non-cooperation laid down at Calcutta and Nagpur, and then you will have real "fighting". Once the grown up boy takes to serious matters of life, and ignores the toys, they are as good as broken. The other day at Mandvi, Deshbandhu Das said that to make the boycott of Courts and Schools real and effective, we must establish arbitration boards and national schools. Following the same argument I say let us make our own Councils and ignore the Governmental ones altogether.

Swami Satya Devaji in the letter above referred to says "I thought the country required a "fighting programme", and as such let the Congress take up the question of Buddha Gaya Temple or of non-payment of taxes or of any other form of Civil Disobedience". Here Swamiji has struck a more reasonable note. Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes *are* included in the programme before us. But should we not first see whether the country is prepared for any of it? If the C. D. Committee found that the people were unprepared for it, is it not the duty of Swamiji and other leaders to exert themselves to prepare the country for it and then offer Civil Disobedience? Instead of taking this right road Swamiji has joined hands with the Council Party and supports their programme. If the above is—and undoubtedly it is—the Swamiji's view, his place is in the Congress fold and not in the Pro-Council Camp.

I touch on one more point in the letter before I finish. Swamiji says that Mahatmaji's decision for suspension of Civil Disobedience at Bardoli was a great blunder of Mahatmaji. Many thought so at the time, but after the event, when the excitement had subsided mature consideration has shown them that Mahatmaji was right. However, this is a question of personal opinion, and Swamiji is at liberty to hold his own views.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL VADILAL CONTRACTOR.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

GAMBLING IN BIG NAMES.

Speaking to a "Morning Post" representative of present-day publishing, Mr. Murray was inclined to lament the tendency to gamble in big names. A man or woman was offered a large sum for a book, of which the success was purely a gamble. The memoirs which he likes are those of people who lived many years ago, when society was small, and its members wrote charming letters of gossip to each other. There was no thought at the time of printing them, and no one was now injured by the publication of these delightful books. He thought that modern reviewing was conscientious and that of technical books particularly good.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

PLEA FOR ABOLITION.

Mr. K. N. Kotwal, Pleader, Thana, writes:—On the occasion of the "At Home" in honour of Deshbandhu Das given by the Thana public, I had an opportunity of eliciting the Deshbandhu's sentiment regarding the fate of the unfortunate hundred and seventy-two men who have been condemned to death in the Chauri Chaura Case.

The following fairly represents the conversation which took place between me and the Deshbandhu:—

"Mr. Das, I have been anxious to speak to you and to ascertain your views and sentiments about a very important subject which has made me restless during the last two weeks. I assure you I have passed some sleepless nights over it, may I be so bold as to mention it to you?"

"Do it frankly then."

"Is it not a pity that perhaps a hundred and seventy-two Indians should have to be sacrificed at the altar of justice and for the sake of Law and Order? Would it not be a national misfortune and a disgrace if we showed ourselves utterly unconcerned about their doom?"

"True, but in what way can the leaders today help it?"

"I am afraid that a leader of your eminence will not be satisfied with merely an appeal to the Privy Council."

"Pooh."

"Is it not high time to agitate for the abolition of Capital punishment in India?"

"Yet, it is, and that would perhaps be most opportune",—a pause during which the Deshbandhu knit his brows and seemed absorbed in thought. Then suddenly he asked:—

"Have you ever been in jail, Mr. . . . ?" (He did not recollect my name.)

"No. I have not had the luck, and perhaps, I have not served my country so well as to deserve that honour."

"It is rather a disadvantage. A short interval in the jail will enable you to solve a number of your problems without the help of others; and then you would appreciate my views better."

"I don't see how."

"After what I have known of jail-life I think that some human beings are treated so vilely in the jail, that I think, that personally I would prefer death to punishments like some of those that are inflicted on them. If the men in Chauri Chaura have any self-respect in them they would perhaps go to the gallows smiling."

"But I wonder why none of our leaders take up the question yet? and why there has been no suggestion about the abolition of Capital punishment in any of our newspapers?"

"Why then you have first to determine who are your leaders?"

"Without the slightest wish to flatter you, I would say perhaps, you are one of the greatest leaders of our country."

"But the Congress does not follow me and I had to form my own party."

"That may be, but that is because you are for entry into the Councils."

"Quite so, that I am."

"Supposing then that you were in the Council, would you introduce a Bill for the abolition of Capital punishment in India?"

"I would be the first to do it."

"Then why not start the movement?"

"Why not start it yourself and immediately?"

"How can I do it Millions will follow you easily while I can hardly scrape together a following of ten persons."

"Start it through a number of influential papers and we shall see what turn it takes and how the leaders take it up."

"Japan and Italy have abolished Capital punishment and a number of other nations are on the verge of doing it."

"I know they are."

"Then why should there not be a similar movement in this country?"

"Better start it yourself. I endorse your views fully."

"Can it be made an All-India question?"

"I think it can be; the time is opportune."

"But it seems the Moderates are helpless and N. C. O.'s with their philosophic calm are sleeping over the question."

The Deshbandhu laughed heartily and then added: "Not so, the leaders are devoting their thoughts to the removal of greater evils than these and are occupied with far higher problems. However start the propaganda yourself and we shall see what can be done."

In deference to these commands of the Deshbandhu, I have ventured to send these lines for publication.

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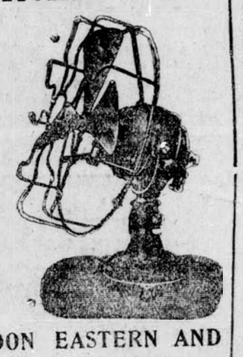

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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.